THE

LITERARY PANORAMA,

FOR APRIL, 1809.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES.

Nos. III. AND IV.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF THE HON. HOUSE OF COMMONS, APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE CONDUCT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

[Ordered to be printed at 12 separate times from February 1 to 22.]

ALSO

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE OF HON. HOUSE OF COMMONS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE EXISTENCE OF ANY ABUSES IN THE DISPOSAL OF THE PATRONAGE OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

[Ordered to be printed March 23, 1809.]

IT would be mere affectation in a work so distinguished to avoid the introduction or investigation of late events, connected with the conduct of the Commander-in-Chief. They have interested the British empire in no common degree. They have derived more than usual publicity from authority; have been re-echoed in all parts of our islands by the millions of newspapers which maintain a constant intercourse with our compatriots; have been dispersed in prose and verse, in pamphlets, tracts, disquisitions, statements, remarks, apologies, and every other shape that Grub-Street ingenuity could devise; they have employed our caricaturists, engravers, printers, colourers, venders, and hawkers, with an infinite number of wicked wits, of various descriptions, for many weeks.

Our constant readers are sufficiently aware that, we are not in the habit of seeing things by the intervention of others, but we judge and determine according to the best information in our power. Neither is it seldom that we differ from those whom at the same time we respect: and parties who follow with vehemence the course dictated by their passions, have admitted, in their cooler moments, that the PANORAMA had taken more accurate views of the subjects of their discussion than they themselves. We frankly confess that, on the present occasion, we give very little credit for sagacity to the assailants or the defendants. Consequence has been derived from casualties which they did not foresee, and they may say, with the poet,

> ——The very mean they took to shun,
> Has thrown them on their fate.——

The stress we have constantly laid on the importance of Virtue between the Sexes has arisen not merely from a general sense of the necessity for supporting morals and integrity in all classes of life, but also, from a knowledge of the calamities which, sooner or later, inevitably attend illicit connections. Formed to soften and solace their rougher partner, man, nature has profusely endowed the sex with attractions. These, when honestly employed, are the ties which bind a man to life, which induce the individual to sustain without repining, "all the calamities that flesh is heir to." But, when perverted to sinister purposes, when employed to effect immoral intentions, they become the curse of this world; and, for aught we know, they may augment the horrors of the world to come.

That we do not attach too much to this principle, might be demonstrated from a thousand instances; but, we shall not extend our speculations beyond those of which the influence is obvious on events passing before our eyes. Nothing is so striking, as nothing is so satisfactory, as being able to derive proofs from such incidents.

The virtuous part of the community,

infinitely the majority in Britain, thank Heaven!—may rejoice in their freedom from similar evils; and if those who have transgressed persevere in reformation, let their future lives manifest their determination to compensate as far as possible, for the evils society has sustained by their conduct, while they themselves rejoice in their escape from the fangs of harpies, and the thraldom of iniquity.

The best informed politicians, even those usually thought to have looked the furthest in search of remote causes, have been content to attribute that dreadful calamity the French Revolution to the pride and extravagance of Louis XIV. Versailles, say some, caused the deficit of the finances: Compiegne, and its unnecessary review, say others: both agree, that the deficit of the finances caused the revolution. But, we would ask, in our turn, whether it be utterly impossible that it should in reality date from the very birth of that monarch? It is well known, that after a fruitless union of many years, his mother had long lived apart, and kept a separate court from that of the king her husband. It is well known, too, by those who knew the king personally, that had they continued to live together, posterity was not to be expected from him. But, it so happened, that an heir to the crown, was extremely desirable to the queen, from political as well as personal considerations. She needed the protection a son might afford her. The difficulty was, how to accomplish it. Accident effected what design could not. The king was one day hunting in the neighbourhood of the queen's residence, when a prodigious storm, obliged him to seek shelter for the night. This he found in her majesty's palace; and there being no *hospitable* bed in it, but the queen's, the incident was attributed to the will of heaven ordaining a reconciliation. In due time Louis XIV was born; but, it is certain that the House of Orleans, scarcely admitted the legitimacy of his birth, by which it saw itself completely cut off from the reversion of the crown. The House of Orleans, too, was not free from a suspicion of patronizing that host of pamphlets, which by dealing in private history, otherwise called scandal, gave many a shrewd hint to the disadvantage of Louis; such as, stating that he was very properly named Louis *le Grand*, since his father was *M. Le Grand*, an officer in attendance on the queen. This officer was sent into the south of France in some public, but not eminent capacity; and under the pretence of being implicated in a plot against the government, he was put to death: because, says the French adage, "dead men tell no tales." The immense vanity of Louis, his luxury in buildings and other establishments, *pour sa gloire*, gave too much occasion to those who affected knowledge of the secret, to attribute his conduct to a politic intention of dazzling the eyes of his subjects, by a glittering magnificence, and thereby diverting them from too close examination of his pretensions. But the House of Orleans did not forget the disappointment, and we strongly suspect that when the infamous Egalité the last duke of that House, entered into the conspiracy for ruining his country, when too, he affected to consider himself as the proper Regent of France, in her distracted state, and when he voted, barbarian like, for the death of Louis XVI. that he supported himself by the persuasion of having at least as much right to the crown, had he but his due, as the unhappy monarch who wore it. This, at least, is certain, that the enmity of this Duke of Orleans against the royal family, could never be accounted for, adequately, by the king: and that the queen, who was still less likely to have penetrated into this secret sentiment, was completely at a loss, to fix on the cause of the Duke's inexorable and inexplicable conduct.*

* When the respectable M. de Malesherbes had given an account to Louis XVI. of the sentence passed against him by the regicide convention, and had retired from the Temple, (Jan. 17, 1793) the following conversation took place between the unfortunate and amiable monarch, and our friend *Cléry*, which we give in their own words.

Louis XVI. Vous avez entendu le récit de mon jugement?

Cléry. Ah, Sire, espérez un sursis: M. de Malesherbes ne croit pas qu'on le refuse.

Louis XVI. Je ne cherche aucun espoir—*mais je suis bien affligé de ce que Monsieur d'Orleans, mon parent, a voté ma mort*; lisez cette liste.

His Majesty then gave Clery the list of the voters, at the head of which was the infamous Orleans. But even this was not enough to glut his enmity: he attended the execution,

There is something more than a probability, that this transaction has been traced by Buonaparte; may it not tend in some degree to abate our astonishment at the insolence which prompted him to offer to purchase the right to the crown from its proper owner, the present king of France? It is at least certain, that he played off the charge of bastardy against Ferdinand VII. of Spain, when at Bayonne, with singular effrontery; and could we believe his account of the matter, he induced the queen of Spain to enrol herself among the number of those illustrious and immoral personages, to whom kingdoms owe their desolation. It is evident by the narration of Don Pedro Cevallos, that the scandalous reports on this subject had sufficient foundation in truth.

Notwithstanding the regret with which such a statement *must* be accompanied, the PANORAMA found itself under the necessity of confirming the allegations of the queen of Spain's personal misconduct; in later years especially. In fact, we presume that all who have visited Spain since the elevation of the Prince of the Peace, will bear us witness that the public voice of the Spanish capital would have justified much more criminating declamation than we thought proper to introduce. It does not follow that we are ignorant of facts, because we experience a reluctance to divulge them. There are many, who boldly state more than they know; unhappily for our repose, we very often know much more than we state. But, we repeat, that the degradation of the queen of Spain in the opinion of the nation, had, most certainly, a very considerable effect in disposing the public mind to insensibility, as to what became of her. Her fate excited no interest: her folly had hardened the hearts, and alienated the minds of those who might have been her adherents;—and what can be more fatal to a crowned head, than absolute indifference occasioned by perseverance in *glaring and unquestionable vice?*

With such a reflection another branch of our subject is strongly connected. We need but desire our readers to call to mind the infuriate conduct of the lunatic Paul of Russia; and if they also recollect the agent employed to excite and direct that fury, and the evils sustained by Russia from the influence of Madame Chevalier, the mere hint will lead them to those inferences which form the immediate purpose of this article. Buonaparte found it necessary to seduce the heart of Paul; Madame Chevalier seduced it:—Buonaparte found it necessary to penetrate the secret intentions of Paul; Madame Chevalier penetrated them:—Buonaparte found it necessary to discover the contents of Paul's confidential papers; Madame Chevalier discovered them.—We do not affirm that she went to the escrutoires of office and unlocked them: she had a shorter and surer route; and that route she continued to take advantage of, as circumstances arose, which was, in fact, "from time to time, and at all times," to borrow a legal phrase.

And what shall we say of Alexander?—we are assured, that he too, has found "a Prostitute to be a deep quagmire; and a *foreign* woman to be a narrow pit." Narrow and deep! how shall he who is ingulphed therein extricate himself? The inquiry well becomes Alexander: and the rather, because his "deep quagmires, and narrow pits," are two selected for the purpose, expressly, by Buonaparte from among the handsomest *intriguantes* of Paris. We say they were sent on purpose: they were commissioned to invalidate Alexander, both body and mind; and to keep him by their blandishments chained up to the purposes, the nefarious purposes! of the diabolical despot. From these instruments of his infernal machinations the Corsican has derived the greatest advantages. We have repeatedly stated the insolence and predominance of Caulaincourt, but the private support of that insolence, we have never before submitted to the attention of our readers. How the sovereign could endure it,—it has been the wonder of many—may now be understood, by those who consider the enthrallments of the man.

Convinced, by these instances, of the danger to which every country is exposed by the intrigues attending the

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seated in his highest English phaeton, and for the purpose of seeing, and being seen by the unhappy King, he drove as near as he could to the scaffold—a sanguinary privilege he enjoyed by permission of his creatures *Santerre* (the commander for that day) and his aid-de-camp *Du Gazon*, the PLAY-ACTOR, and *buffoon to the nobility*, before the revolution, in which situations we have seen him enact.

introduction of *French* prostitutes; knowing well, that there exists in our metropolis an establishment instituted for the same purposes, to the principal of which—a *French* procuress—a British grandee is said to have paid guineas *by thousands*—for services in the way of business—we mean, for procuration of a mistress; —completely warranted in affirming that such are the means by which Buonaparte has obtained his most early and interesting intelligence on the continent; shall we not be permitted to congratulate the late Commander-in-Chief on his resolution to avoid such hazards in future; and our country, on the narrow escape it has had from *possible* injuries not the less fatal because effected in private?—For, we have only to suppose that instead of the heroine who supports the principal character in these papers, another Madame Chevalier had sported the establishment in Gloucester Place; had maintained a correspondence with general officers of the British army; had assumed the airs of a patroness, whether truly or falsely, of dissatisfied military coxcombs—what an interest might she not have obtained? of how many hundreds, if not thousands, might she not have paralyzed their loyalty to their king, and stunned their sense of duty to their country!—and then—if ordered to meet the enemy, as the hope of the nation, their commander might have been petrified at conduct —to him inexplicable,—but well understood, without necromancy, by the hag of St. Martin's.

We have been thought to use strong language on this subject:—we answer, by demanding, whether these are not strong facts? If we deserve reproach at all, it is because we restrain that volley of indignation, which, whenever it is fired, will we hope be effectual in bringing down its object—and then the public will remember the predictions recorded in the PANORAMA.

The history of the papers before us, our readers will have learned from our Parliamentary History: we shall therefore advert but little, if at all, to circumstances not comprized in the papers themselves.

The first particular we notice is, the NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS made to Mrs. Clarke, at that time living under what is called "the *protection*," of the Duke of York. In so large an army as Britain has maintained of late years, there could not but be many officers who were desirous of obtaining rank superior to that which they actually held. Among these, some would doubtless be men of property and wealth, who would not hesitate in purchasing the object of their wishes; and would think little of the immorality of obtaining it by irregular means, although to the disadvantage of officers less favoured by fortune than themselves. Fortune is by no means a constant associate of merit and it is not extremely likely that those who by their distinguished services, were conscious of deserving promotion, should rashly have recourse to indirect methods, and the power of pecuniary interest. Let us hear the testimony of Mrs. Clarke.

Were the applications you had to exert your influence with the duke of York numerous?—Very.

Were those applications universally attended o by you?—Not always by me; if I thought tthey were not correct, nor proper to recommend, I mentioned it to his royal highness, and he told me who were proper and who were not, and then I could give my answer the next day, *as from myself*, whether I could listen to any thing or not; if they were improper, he told me to say, *I could not interfere*; without saying that I had mentioned the matter to him.

Did you uniformly inform the duke of York of every application you had received? —Yes, and HUNDREDS had been rejected, but through his means; for I did not know who were proper or who were not.

This acknowledged separation of the proper applicants from the improper, by H. R. H. has had less attention paid to it, than it deserves. For the inference from these "rejections," certainly is, that such only, or chiefly, were selected for promotion by H. R. H. as in his judgement had claims, more or less satisfactory. On the other hand, it must unquestionably appear extraordinary to the Commander-in-Chief, that mere benevolence without any expectation of *gratification* in some more substantial shape should induce a woman of Mrs C's character and deportment, (which he knew by the very terms of his connection with her to be venal,) to such perpetual exertions.

The first case that appears on these minutes is a fair instance of the manner of conducting this kind of business. The evidence is Dr. Thynne, who to

serve a friend, applied to Mrs Clarke;—not as an uncommon but as an ordinary procedure. He says,

I was authorised to tell Mrs. Clarke, that she would receive a certain sum of money; I specified the sum of 200*l.*——

It was offered for the purpose of inducing Mrs. Clarke to expedite the exchange. The exchange was to take place in the office in a certain length of time; it began in the office; some delays and impediments were expected, and, in order to remove those impediments and those delays, I was authorised to say, that such a sum would be given to her, if she would exert herself to expedite this exchange.——

If Mrs. Clarke was not thought likely to expedite the thing, no application would have been made to her.——

I believe, it was a good deal expedited by Mrs. Clarke.——

The thing is understood; I could not have applied, nor should not have applied to Mrs. Clarke, unless she had the means of expediting the thing; it was understood at the time that she had the means.——

I should suppose it is pretty well known that she was acquainted with a great personage at that time.——

That great personage was understood to be the commander-in-chief.——

At the time you spoke of this exchange to Mrs. Clarke, did you give the names in writing to Mrs. Clarke?—I believe I did upon a slip of paper; and on that paper I believe I wrote, "lieutenant-colonel Knight wishes to "exchange with lieutenant-colonel Brooke;" if I did not write it down myself, she wrote it; it was given in writing.——

The gazette proved that the exchange was accomplished;——

Mrs. Clarke accompanied the gazette with a note, to say that the exchange was accomplished, and that she was going out of town in a day or two, and that the 200*l.* would be very convenient.——

If I recollect right, I understood that the exchange would be obtained in the regular way, in the course of time; but Mr. Knight, whether from ill health, or what other reason I know not, was desirous of having it done expeditiously; and it was in consequence of that, and his brother's wish, that I applied to Mrs. Clarke in the first instance.——

The exchange was a simple, fair thing, as I supposed, and would have gone through the office in the regular way.

When I first spoke to Mrs. Clarke, she seemed to suppose there were some difficulties in the way, and she spoke a good deal about secrecy, and of the danger that she should run if this ever transpired.——

Mr. Robert Knight on being examined:

How did you send the 200*l.* to Mrs. Clarke?—says—under a blank cover, as far as my recollection serves me, by my servant. I do not think that I made any observation in the enclosure, but directed it simply to her.

How long was this before your brother was gazetted?—The sending was after he was gazetted.——

Did you receive any answer to the note transmitting the bank notes?—None.

She requested that the whole business might be kept a secret.——

Here we have the whole process: authorization of an intermediary party to offer money: influence used: difficulties raised: the names given in writing: the affair gazetted: the money wanted immediately: the money sent, forthwith, silently: injunctions to secrecy. And yet, this, says the Dr. was a "simple fair thing"—a "thing that would have happened in the course of time." To discover whether the Dr's. representation be well founded, we must inquire the actual state of the case in the office at this time, and this we learn from col. Gordon's evidence.

Are you able to state who recommended colonel Knight and colonel Brooke for that exchange?—This paper, with your permission, I will read; it will speak for itself.

Brooke's Services.

Cornet, 8 Dns.....	29 June	93
Lieut. 83 F	7 Oct.	93
Capt. Ind. Co.....	14 Dec.	93
—— 96.....	25 Mar.	94
Maj.....	13 Dec.	94
Placed on half-pay...	Mar.	98
Bt. Lt. Col.....	1 Jan.	1800
Maj. 48	24 May,	1804
Cancelled.....	9 June,	1804
Maj. 56.....	5 Jan.	1805

* C. L. *July* 1, 1805.

cannot be acceded to, H. R. H. does not approve of the exchange proposed.——

* 23 *July* 05

H. R. H. does now approve of this exchange.

This representation, I observe, is made on the first of July, and it is not completed till the 23d; do you find that there was any delay in bringing the business to a conclusion, and that it was at first stopped?—Yes, there was; and it was stopped.

To the best of my recollection, it was stopped upon this ground; upon referring to the services of the respective officers, as is invariably the practice, I found that the services of lieutenant-colonel Brooke, *for the last seven years, had been upon the half-pay*; consequently, it became necessary to make more

than usual inquiries respecting colonel Brooke, before he could be recommended for the situation of major to a regiment of cavalry; when those inquiries were made, and I was satisfied that colonel Brooke was a fit and proper person, I made that report to the commander-in-chief; and, as I have said before, I believe it was upon my report so made, that the commander-in-chief acceded to the exchange.——

Between the first of July, when the application was made on behalf of colonel Brooke, and the 23d, when it received the sanction of the commander-in-chief, did any conversation pass between yourself and the commander-in-chief, otherwise than that which originated in your addressing yourself to the duke upon the subject in the ordinary course of office?—To the best of my recollection, certainly not; I speak more decidedly upon this point, because I am in the habit of laying numbers of papers before the commander-in-chief, and of confining my conversation strictly and exclusively to the matter before us.

Now, if any clear reason, sufficient to justify the departure from his first opinion by H. R. H. had been discovered, in this interval of three weeks, such as—the representation of some eminent service exploit, or, &c. not before adverted to, then this affair might have borne another aspect; but nothing accounts for this sudden conversion—the *gratification* proposed by Dr. Thynne, excepted; nevertheless, all the papers at the office, would appear regular, to those who had no suspicion of any private manœuvring.

But we are not to conclude that Mrs C. was competent to the management of petty matters, only; she could equally treat with general officers, and on regimental concerns. It appears that she had received proposals from general Clavering previous to August 24th, 1804: because, on that day, the duke of York writes to her in answer to such an application. This letter also proves the truth of what Mrs. C. had asserted, that when a proposal was disapproved of, she was to give the "*answer, as from herself.*"

"Sandgate, August 24, 1804.

"How can I sufficiently express to my darling love my thanks for her dear, dear letter, or the delight which the assurances of her love give me? Oh, My Angel! do me justice, and be convinced that there never was a woman adored as you are. Every day, every hour convinces me more and more, that my whole happiness depends upon you alone. What a time it appears to be since we parted, and with what impatience do I look forward to the day after to-morrow; there are still, however, two whole nights before I shall clasp My Darling in my arms!

"How happy am I to learn that you are better; I still, however, will not give up my hopes of the cause of your feeling uncomfortable. CLAVERING IS MISTAKEN, MY ANGEL, IN THINKING THAT ANY NEW REGIMENTS ARE TO BE RAISED; it is not intended, only second battalions to the existing corps; YOU HAD BETTER therefore, TELL HIM SO, and that YOU WERE SURE THAT THERE WOULD BE NO USE IN APPLYING FOR HIM.

"Ten thousand thanks, my love, for the handkerchiefs, which are delightful; and I need not, I trust, assure you of the pleasure I feel in wearing them, and thinking of the dear hands who made them for me.

"Nothing could be more satisfactory than the tour I made, and the state in which I have found every thing. The whole of the day before yesterday was employed in visiting the works at Dover; reviewing the troops there, and examining the coast as far as this place. From Folkstone I had a very good view of those of the French camp.

"Yesterday I first reviewed the camp here, and afterwards the 14th Light Dragoons, who are certainly in very fine order; and from thence proceeded to Brabourne Lees, to see four regiments of Militia; which, altogether, took me up near thirteen hours. I am now setting off immediately to ride along the coast to Hastings, reviewing the different corps as I pass, which will take me, at least, as long. Adieu, therefore, My Sweetest, Dearest Love, till the day after to-morrow, and be assured, that to my last hour I shall ever remain your's, and your's alone."

Addressed: George Farquhar, Esq. No, 18, Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

FOLKSTONE. 79. Indorsed: Gl. Clavering, &c.——

In what terms Mrs C. conveyed this refusal to general Clavering does not appear; but most likely she wrote to him, *as from herself*; stating his misconception. To this he must have replied, in explanation; but that explanation by no means elucidated his intentions, and the commander-in-chief, could not comprehend his proposal. Of this Mrs C. must have informed him, for such is the import of the general's answer.

"*Bishop's Waltham, 15th Sept.* 1804.

"My dear Mrs. C——,

"You mention that his royal highness did not comprehend my proposal; my idea was this; the Defence Act, article 30, states, "that men to be raised by that act, are not

compellable to serve out of the united kingdom, and islands immediately attached." And in 32, "that they shall not remain embodied for more than six months after the peace." We have already experienced the fatal necessity of disbanding corps at an apparent conclusion of war, and the mischief arising from holding out temptation to men to extend their services.——

"My proposal then was, to raise a battalion for *general and unlimited service*, by the voluntary offers of a stipulated number of men from each regiment of militia, at a certain bounty, in the same manner as some of our regiments were augmented during the last war. The battalion to be solely officered from the half-pay list, by which government would at once acquire a certain effective and well-disciplined force, whose services they can to any period command: the half-pay to be lightened, and the militia colonels have no reason to growl, since it is determined that their establishment is to be reduced, towards which the men so volunteering would conduce.——

"Should an opportunity occur, do submit the plan to his royal highness, without arguing too strongly upon it, as he must be tired to death with proposals; and *as I would not appear, even through so circuitous a channel, to trespass on his patience*, when so recently under an obligation for my present appointment.——

"If you approve of dry reading, get the Defence Act to refer to, and do communicate all the good things in the good town.—

Always very truly your's,

H. M. Clavering."

Whether this proposal be in itself good or bad, whether deserving or undeserving of attention, is not a question: but why it was made to the Duke by the channel of Mrs. C.? why not by the Horse Guards, by a regular, official, and orderly proceedure? was the course of business at the Horse Guards unknown to this general officer? and how comes it, that he places so great confidence in this woman, and even entrusts his honour in her hands,—if he never had experienced her services on former occasions?—Be this as it might, he continues his application, and maintains his confidence of success by her means: as appears from later letters.

"*Bishop's Waltham*, 11 *Nov.* 1804.

"My dear Mrs. C.

"The purport of this is to *thank you for your attempt to serve me tho' unsuccessful, the inclinati n being the same.* On Sunday next I propose being in town, if possible, for one day only. Can you so contrive that we shall meet?—Your's very truly,

H. M. Clavering."

"*Bishop's Waltham*, 12 *Dec.* 1804.

"My dear Mrs. C.

"There is a strong report, that some *new* regiments are about to be raised, which, tho' incredible, I will be obliged to you to ascertain the truth of, and to acquaint me *soon as possible*. W. O. left me this morning for town, to return again next week.—Very truly your's,

H. M. Clavering."

The foregoing letter of the Duke of York to Mrs. Clarke, was not originally brought forward by col. Wardle; but in consequence of having been hard pushed in cross examination, Mrs. C. communicated it. Thus it became a demonstrative evidence that H. R. H. had corresponded with his mistress on military subjects. Another evidence to the same effect was discovered and produced by the persevering interrogatory of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to capt. Huxley Sandon. It is a short note; only of consequence as it contains an officer's name; as it corroborates the proposition that the writer knew of Mrs. C's. interference in army business, and that he held an intercourse with her on the subject. This note has been raised into fame, by the prevarication of capt. Sandon, who reported that he had destroyed it, and under the persuasion that it was destroyed, the Chancellor of the Exchequer urged the capt. on the subject, and thereby proved its existence. Had it not existed, the inference would have been that it was *destroyed because it was a forgery:* and if this paper, the nature of which was known by a copy taken, were a forgery, the conclusion to be drawn was, that many forgeries in the duke's name had existed, for obvious but very nefarious purposes. The attempt made to prove it a forgery, by the clerks of the bank and the post office, contributed to the celebrity of this "dirty" scrap of paper.

I have just received your note, and Tonyn's business shall remain as it is———God bless you.——

Addressed.—George Farquhar, Esq.

Mrs. C. had completely forgot this note; as indeed any body might have done; even the writer of it. She afterwards sent other notes of equal brevity, in support of its authenticity.

The only oral testimony to prove that the duke conversed with Mrs. C. on military matters appears to be a Miss Taylor, the crabbed cross examination of whom, is supposed to have irritated Mrs. C. ex-

tremely; and to have done much, to induce her to produce other letters and proofs.

One of the most singular occurrences in this mass of military manœuvres, is, the expectation of a lady that she should be able to prevent an officer during so long a period as *six months* from quitting the army: had it been for six weeks, or six days, the notion would have been sufficiently marked by boldness: and it must have been founded on some previous knowledge, or information. What relation an officer's private misbehaviour to a lady has to military *secession*, is not easily understood. Neither does it seem that the complaint was made to the office, although it was, in fact, properly official. The letter is a personal, a private application, to H. R. H. rather than to the commander-in-chief.

We transcribe with pleasure the public orders given by authority of the commander-in-chief, against the corrupt procuration of promotions. This has ever been a great evil in the British army, and may eventually prove fatal to its reputation, unless it be effectually counteracted.

In the year 1804, when a great augmentation was added to the army of fifty battalions, I did understand that very great abuses were practised with respect to the purchase and sale of commissions; that people endeavoured to obtain commissions unduly; that they endeavoured to impose upon the officers of the army in taking money under the pretence of obtaining commissions, and that this went to a very great extent. I did represent this in the strongest manner to the commander-in-chief, who felt it very sensibly, and expressed the strongest indignation at it, and commanded me to frame an instrument, a copy of which I now hold in my hand, and which was circulated to all the corps of the army. With the permission of the house I will read it.——

"*Horse-Guards, Sept.* 28, 1804.

"Gentlemen,

"His royal highness the commander-in-chief having the strongest reason to believe, (from the advertisements that have frequently appeared in the public papers) that an extensive correspondence is carried on with the officers of the army, by persons styling themselves army brokers, to induce them to enter into pecuniary engagements for the purpose of obtaining commissions, contrary to the established regulations; and it being the earnest desire of the commander-in-chief to check as much as possible a practice so extremely prejudicial to the service; I am commanded to call your attention to this important point, and to impress upon you the necessity of the utmost vigilance, in preventing, as far as may be in your power, any communication whatever with those persons and the officers in your agency. And should it at any time appear that any such commissions shall have been negociated through your offices, the commander-in-chief will consider it his duty to recommend to the colonels of the respective regiments to notice such irregularity, by withdrawing their regiments from that agency, and placing them in other hands.——

"I have it further in command, to desire that you may be pleased to convey to the officers commanding regiments in your agency, the most marked disapprobation of his royal highness of this improper and secret traffic; and to assure them, that if subsequent to the date of this letter any commission shall be discovered to be so obtained, such commission will be immediately cancelled, and the officer be reported to the king, as having acted in direct disobedience to the orders of the commander-in-chief.

(Signed) J. W. GORDON"

I beg leave to add, that that strong letter was found totally insufficient for the purpose; that it did come to my knowledge,—that I had proof, that those abuses did still exist; that I put that proof into the hands of the most eminent counsel at the time, and they assured me, that I could have no redress against the parties, there was no law to the contrary, and that it did not amount to a misdemeanour. Having mentioned it to the commander-in-chief, I had frequent communications with the then secretary at war, now a right hon. member of this house, and whom I see in his place; and after frequent conferences with this right honourable gentleman, he did bring into this house, and submit to consideration, a clause, which is now part of the mutiny act, inflicting a penalty upon all persons, not duly authorised, who shall negociate for the purchase or sale of any commission whatever.——

We also transcribe col. Gordon's explanation of the causes and effects of permitting the purchase of promotions; especially as this is but little understood by the public; and the very idea of military advancement except by merit, or seniority, is odious to many.

I believe that the origin of the purchase and sale of commissions arises pretty much as follows: In every other service in Europe it is understood that the head of the army has the power of granting pensions to the officers of the army, in proportion to their rank and services: no such power exists in the head of the army in this country: therefore, when an officer is arrived at the command of a regiment, and is, from long service,

infirmity, or wounds, totally incapable of proceeding with that regiment upon service, it becomes necessary to place a more efficient officer in his stead. It is not possible for his majesty to increase the establishment of the army at his pleasure, by appointing two lieutenant-colonels where one only is fixed upon the establishment; nor is it consistent with justice to place an old officer upon the half-pay, or deprive him altogether of his commission; there is, therefore, no alternative, but to allow him to retire, receiving a certain compensation for his former services; what that compensation should be, has been awarded upon due consideration, by a board of general officers, that sat, I think, forty or fifty years ago, somewhere about 1762 or 1763; they taking into consideration the rank, and the pay of each rank, awarded a certain sum that each officer, who was allowed to retire, should receive upon retiring; that sum is called, "the regulation price of commissions." The bearing that this has upon the army, is a very extensive question, but there can be no doubt that it is extremely advantageous for those officers who cannot purchase. I cannot better illustrate to the committee, than by stating an example: we will suppose, of the first regiment the third captain cannot purchase; the first and second can: if those two officers could not purchase, it is very evident that the third captain would remain much longer third captain, than if they were removed out of his way, by purchase in the great body of the army; and if no officer can be allowed to purchase, unless he is duly qualified for promotion without purchase, there cannot possibly be any objection to such regulation, nor can it be said that any unexperienced officer is appointed by purchase over the heads of others better qualified than himself, no officer being allowed to purchase, but such as is duly qualified by his majesty's regulations.——

The average amount for the last three years, annually, exceeds considerably four hundred thousand pounds.

Every regiment in the service is ordered to transmit a return quarterly, of the number of officers in each regiment disposed to purchase, and to mention in such return where the purchase money is to be had; those returns are entered in a book in the commander-in-chief's office, and in the event of a vacancy those returns are invariably referred to, and the officer senior upon the list, if in all respects eligible, is invariably recommended, provided it does not interfere with other officers of greater pretensions.——

The former state of the army, as to comfort and discipline, was certainly very deficient: its present state forms a happy contrast: on this, we subjoin the testimym fo severalvery competent judges.

General Norton states, that in former days, those officers who had great weight of interest might have got promoted very rapidly, much sooner perhaps than was right or proper;—his Royal Highness made, in my opinion, very salutary regulations to prevent that. His Royal Highness, I believe, was the instrument and the means, through the medium of this house, of giving bread to the soldier when he had little or nothing to eat; and I will exemplify that, by a conversation I had with a Lieutenant-Colonel of one of the best regiments in his Majesty's service, the late Lord Cornwallis's. Colonel York supplied me with a very strong instance, which was when the 33d regiment was about to return home from a foreign station. According to the articles of war, the commanding officer of each regiment so returning is to make known to his men, that any soldier who wishes to remain behind upon that station is at liberty so to do; the men of the 33d regiment informed Colonel York that it was their intention all to remain behind, and to continue abroad, *because where they were they had sufficient to eat, and if they came to this country they should not have a dinner.* His Royal Highness first got an allowance of bread to the soldiers, and afterwards of beer, and then their pay increased, and upon which the soldiers are very comfortable.

After the American war, I recollect a soldier in my own company (I was in the Coldstream regiment of guards) that came home, and had been very severely wounded; he was discharged from the regiment; the regiment had nothing further then to do with him; he was recommended to Chelsea, but Chelsea had no means of taking care of him; and the man would have been left to perish, if it had not been for the quarter-master of the Coldstream, who went to the officers at Chelsea, and the officers at Chelsea did get the man taken care of. Since that (I take for granted his Royal Highness was very much the means of doing it) the York Hospital was instituted, so that the men have not been left in that distressed situation since the American war.——

The Secretary at War observes, that preceding his Royal Highness's appointment, there was certainly great abuse. It is notorious that rank in commissions and rank in the army were got intirely by money, or, what was the same thing, by raising a certain number of men, indeed more generally by paying for it; there were many instances of officers who attained their rank of Major, I believe of Lieutenant-Colonel, in the space of one or two years. His Royal Highness, soon after he assumed the command, established a regulation, in consequence of which no officer could attain the rank of Captain, before he had served two years, nor that of field officer, before he had served six, and I believe that those regulations have been rigidly

adhered to, and have been of infinite service to the army.——

I certainly conceive that the condition of the army is very considerably improved, and I am certain that its discipline particularly (meaning the discipline in the field) has improved to a very great degree. I recollect when it was a matter of great difficulty to place five or six regiments upon the ground, so, I mean, as to be enabled to act against an enemy; that operation is now performed with as much facility as that of placing a company; when those five or six regiments were so placed, it was a matter of great difficulty to make them move in an uniform line, that is now done with the utmost precision and facility; I therefore conceive, without going further, that the discipline of the army, and their power of action, have very considerably improved by the uniform system which has been produced under the auspices of the present Commander-in-Chief.——

Sir Arthur Wellesley says, *I believe*, from all I have heard, that a regulation which existed formerly, that no officer should be made a captain till he had served two years, was frequently broken through, and that much injustice was done to many old officers in the army. In respect of the state of the army, I can say from my own knowledge, as having been a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army when his Royal Highness was appointed to command it, and having a very intimate knowledge of it since, that it is materially improved in every respect; that the discipline of the soldiers is improved; that, owing to the establishments formed under the directions of his Royal Highness, the officers are improved in knowledge; that the staff of the army is much better than it was, and much more complete than it was; that the cavalry is improved; that the officers of the cavalry are better than they were; that the army is more complete in officers; that the system of subordination among the officers of the army is better than it was, and that the whole system of the management of the clothing of the army, the interior economy of the regiments, and every thing that relates to the military discipline of the soldiers, and the military efficiency of the army, has been greatly improved since his Royal Highness was appointed Commander-in-Chief.——

The improvements to which I have adverted, have been owing to the regulations of his Royal Highness, and to his personal superintendance and his personal exertions over the general officers and others who were to see these regulations carried into execution.——

Col. Gordon goes so far as to say, that,

Prior to H. R. H. being appointed commander-in-chief of the army, *an officer who had money might purchase up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in three weeks or a month, as fast as his separate appointments could be passed through each separate Gazette.*

But, whatever is wonderful in this Report, the most wonderful is Mrs. Clarke's interference in ecclesiastical affairs. When she first hinted at this, the house was nearly convulsed with laughter; every individual present believed that she was *romancing*. To this she alludes, when she says,

To shew I did not tell a story about Doctor O'Meara, I have a letter of recommendation from the archbishop of Tuam, not to me, but to the doctor himself.

This she produced. The fact also appears from the following letter of the D. of Y.

August 4, 1805.

How can I sufficiently express to my sweetest, my darling love, the delight which her dear, her pretty letter gave me, or how much I feel all the kind things she says to me in it? Millions and millons of thanks for it, my angel! and be assured that my heart is fully sensible of your affection, and that upon it alone its whole happiness depends.

I am, however, quite hurt that my love did not go to the Lewes races; how kind of her to think of me upon the occasion: but I trust that she knows me too well not to be convinced that I cannot bear the idea of adding to those sacrifices which I am too sensible that she has made to me.

News my angel cannot expect from hence; though the life led here, at least in the family I am in, is very hurrying, there is a sameness in it which affords little subject for a letter; except lord Chesterfield's family, there is not a single person except ourselves that I know. Last night we were at the play, which went off better than the first night.

Dr. O'Meara *called upon me yesterday morning, and delivered me your letter; he wishes much to preach before Royalty, and if I can put him in the way of it I will.*

What a time it appears to me already, my darling, since we parted! How impatiently I look forward to next Wednesday se'nnight!

God bless you, my own dear dear love! I shall miss the post if I add more. Oh, believe me ever, to my last hour, yours, and yours alone.

Addressed: "Mrs. Clarke, to be left at the Post-Office, Worthing."

Indorsed: "Dr. O'Meara."

In fact, Dr. O'Meara *did* preach before the royal family at Weymouth—against

jacobinical disorganizers, and disorganization. Of this, a fulsome account was immediately published in the newspapers: but, it is probable that royalty saw through the *finesse*; as the Dr. retains his former rank.

Nor is this the only instance: others also expected Mrs Clarke, as the duke of York's mistress, to forward promotions in the church by her influence; for to this purpose Donovan addresses her:

Charles Street, St. James's Square,
October 20th, 1808.

Dear Madam,—Some friends of the Rev. T Baseley, M.A. are extremely desirous of procuring for him promotion in the church; and it appears to them a very favourable opportunity, the vacancy of the Deanery of Salisbury, to make application to the Duke of Portland; and in order to secure an interest without his knowledge, a party of ladies, at the head of whom is Lady Cardigan, have subscribed a sum of money, 3000 guineas, which is ready to be deposited, to carry into execution their intended plan.

Mr. Baseley is well known to his Grace, and was particularly recommended to her Majesty by Lady Cardigan, on the publication of his pamphlet, 'The Claims of the Roman Catholics constitutionally considered, &c. &c." This chaplain to the Duke of Gloucester, and the Bishop of Lincoln, went *with his Grace* upon some occasion to serve the Marquis of Titchfield; would be very strongly recommended by many persons of fashion, the Bishops of Norwich and Salisbury. I have a letter from each to Mr. Baseley in my possession, which would shew the estimation in which he is held by them. The ladies are very anxious, and, at the same time, desirous that he should not know through what channel the money is raised, much less the application, nor do they wish to know any thing further than that he shall succeed, and then to surprise him; or rather that his Grace, without any preface, should have the whole merit of having selected so worthy a man to fill the vacancy. Your answer will oblige,

Your's, very truly,
J. Donovan.

Whatever may be said of Baseley's *ignorance* of this step taken in his favour, by lady Cardigan, &c. that "weak" and "wicked" man was but too deeply implicated in this criminal transaction: for, on the appearance of this letter,

The Marquis of Titchfield, a member of the house attending in his place, stated that Mr. Baseley called upon the Duke of Portland on the 3d of January, not being able to see him, left this letter, which the servant gave to my noble relation.

Norfolk Street, Grosvenor Square,
My Lord Duke,

I wished particularly to see your Grace upon the most private business. I cannot be fully open by letter. The object is, to solicit your Grace's recommendation to the Deanery of Salisbury, or some other Deanery, for which the most ample pecuniary remuneration I will instantly give a draft to your Grace.

For Salisbury. Three thousand pounds.—— I hope your Grace will pardon this, and instantly commit these lines to the flames.—— I am now writing for the benefit of administration, a most interesting pamphlet. Excuse this openness; and I remain your Grace's

Most obedient and obliged servant,
T. Baseley.

P. S. I will attend your Grace whenever you may appoint, but sincerely beg your Grace's secresy.

Indorsed: "Delivered by the writer himself to my servant, on Tuesday, 3d January, 1809, at B. House, P."

This letter was delivered by the writer himself, and is indorsed by the Duke of Portland, the 3d of January in the present year. Upon receiving this letter, my noble relation, finding that the writer of it was gone, gave particular orders that Mr. Baseley never should be admitted into his house, and the same day wrote a letter to the Bishop of London, of which I have a copy in my hand, inclosing the note which I have just delivered in at the table.

"Burlington House, Tuesday,
"3d January, 1808.

"My Lord,

"The person by whom the note inclosed was left at my house this morning being possessed, as I understand, of one, if not of two chapels in your lordship's diocese, I consider it to be incumbent upon me, from the sense I have of the duty I owe to the public, as well as from my respect for your lordship, not to suffer you to remain uninformed of it; and I accordingly take the liberty of laying it before you.

"I have reason to believe that the note is written by the person whose name is subscribed to it; as I have heretofore received notes or letters from him, the writing of which, to the best of my recollection, very much, if not exactly, resembles that of the note enclose; and one, if not more of which was written at my house in consequence of my declining to see him. The note inclosed, however, he brought with him; and on my desiring to be excused seeing him, he gave it to my servant, and immediately left my house.

"As I have no copy of the note, I must desire your lornship to return it to me."

Indorsed: "The Lord Bishop of London, 3d January, 1809."

I do not know whether it is necessary I should read the letter which my noble relation received from the Bishop of London in consequence.

"Fulham House, Jan. 5th, 1809.

"My Lord,

"It is impossible for me to express the astonishment and indignation which were excited in my mind, by the perusal of the letter which your grace has done me the honour of enclosing; a mark of your attention for which I must beg you to accept my best thanks.

"It is too true that this wretched creature, Baseley, has one if not two chapels in my diocese. I have long known him to be a very weak man, but till this insufferable insult upon your grace, I did not know he was so completely wicked, and so totally void of all principle: And as your Grace is in possession of the most incontestible proofs of his guilt, you will, I trust, inflict upon him the disgrace and punishment he so richly deserves.

"I have the honour to be, with the highest respect, my Lord, your Grace's most humble and obedient servant,

"B. LONDON."

Indorsed: "The Bishop of London."

If the feelings of our readers coincide with our own, we may safely refer to them for proper sentiments on this transaction. The duke of Portland is at once laudable and blameable: for he ought to have imitated the duke of Grafton's conduct to the *wooden* headed pseudo-patriot, Vaughan: and surely, too, some member of the church would have stood forward to support her discipline, had the bishop of London transferred the duty of making an example of such profligacy.

These particulars concern the public. It is impossible to accuse us of indifference to the interests of morality: and morality is the same for the Prince as the Peasant. Personal morals are indispensable to personal prosperity; and almost every page of the PANORAMA may be appealed to in proof, that national immorality has constantly preceded national ruin.—But, speaking as public men, on a public occurrence, there is no proof that the secrets of the state have been sold to the enemy, *from this quarter*: we say, *from this quarter*: but, that foreign prostitutes have been employed, and still are employed, for this purpose, by our enemy—that they observe, enquire, conjecture, suppose, converse, and dive into the opinions, the motives, and the plans of some whose lips should be sealed, closer than Alexander sealed Hephestion's, is but too true. They *discover* by means of their insinuations, and often from the very *silence* of those whom they address. They are supported by emissaries wisely chosen, but foolishly suffered. The persons and characters of these instruments are known to the PANORAMA; and what is duty has been done.

We close by expressing our unfeigned thankfulness, at the escape which this nation has had, from what might have proved fatal to its best interests!—the consequences of profligacy and prostitution operating on church and state.

* * * * *

We think it proper to remark that these Minutes extend to no less than *four hundred and eighty* pages of close printing. The letters are copied with great attention to the originals; and indeed, with as much curious exactness as typography can admit. Even the post marks have been imitated with care; and the blanks, the lines, the errors and accidents are not neglected. Perhaps some F. A. S. a dozen centuries hence may wish that *fac similia* of the hand writings of so many eminent personages had been *engraved* and added: we therefore, suggest for his satisfaction, that this operation would have required more time than could be spared: and that the originals were not be indiscriminately confided to artists, or *their workmen*; especially *pendente lite*.

The following is a List of the Names of the Persons who were examined in the course of this interesting business.

Adam, Wm. Esq. M. P.

Bourne, Wm. Sturges, Esq. M. P.—Beresford, J. Claudius, Esq. M. P.—Bridgman, Mrs. Elisabeth.—Brownrigg, General.—Brewer, Mr. James.—Bateman, Mr. Tho.—Bliss, Mr. Tho.

Combe, Harvey Christian, Esq. M. P.—Clementson, John, Esq. (Deputy Serjeant at Arms)—Clarke, Mrs. Mary Ann.—Clavering, Brigadier General.—Comrie, Mr. James.—Corri, Mr. Dominigo.—Corri, Mrs. Alice.

Dowler, Wm. Esq.—Donovan, Mr. Jeremiah.—Dockeray, Mr. Timothy.—Duff, Mr. Archibald.—Dickie, Mr. Andrew.

Ellis, Rev. John Joseph.

Few, Mr. John.—Favery, Martha.—Fitzpatrick, Right Honorable General, M. P.

Grosvenor, General, M. P.—Gordon, Colonel.—Grant, Mr. John.

Greenwood, Charles, Esq.

Hope, Major General Alexander, M. P.—Huskisson, Wm. Esq. M. P.—Hovenden, Mrs. Alice.—Hamilton, Col. Digby.—Harrison, Wm. Esq.

Johnson, Mr. Samuel.

Knight, Robt. Esq.

Long, Right Honourable Charles, M. P.—Loraine, Colonel.—Lowten, Thomas, Esq.

Mellish, Wm. Esq. M. P.—Mahon, John, Mc, Esq. M. P.—Maltby, Mr. Rowland.—Mc Dowall, William.—Metcalfe, Tho. Esq. M. D.—Messenger, John

Norton, Honourable General Chapple, M. P.—Nicholls, Mr. Wm.—Nesbitt, Mr. Thomas.

Orramin, Ludowick.

Peirson, David.—Parker, Mr. Thomas.—Percival, Right Honourable Spencer, M. P.

Reid, Mr. John.—Robinson, George.—Rochfort, General.

Mr. Secretary at War, M. P.—Sumner, George Holme, Esq. M. P.—Swann, Henry, Esq. M. P.—Stowers, Mr. Thomas.—Searles, Mr. Robert.—Smith, Mr. Dederich.—Sutton, Mr. Daniel.—Shaw, Mr. Alexander.—Shaw, Mr. Charles.—Sandon, Capt. Huxley.

Titchfield, The Marquis of, M. P.—Taylor, Edw. Esq. M. P.—Taylor, Cha. Esq. M. P.—Thynne, Andrew, Esq. M. D.—Taylor, Miss Mary Ann.—Tyson, Mr. William.—Taylor, Lieut. Col.—Town, Mr. Benjamin.

Wardle, Gwyllym Lloyd, Esq. M. P.—Wellesley, Right Honourable Sir Arthur, M. P.—Williams, Mr. William.—Wells, Samuel.—Walker, Thomas.—Whittam, George, Esq. (Clerk of the Journals of the House.)—Wilkinson, John, Esq.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE HON. HOUSE OF COMMONS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE EXISTENCE OF ANY ABUSES IN THE DISPOSAL OF THE PATRONAGE OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

[Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 23d March, 1809.]

By an answer of one of the witnesses examined in the course of the foregoing investigation, it was discovered that the Patronage of the East-India Company had been tampered with, by brokers, not less systematically than that of the Army. It appeared also, that as col. Gordon had been foiled in his endeavours to defeat the proceedings of army brokers, so the Directors of the East-India Company, had in vain endeavoured to detect, and counteract, the malversation practiced in respect to their patronage. The power attendant on the House of Commons, as one branch of the British Legislature, suggested the hope of being able to accomplish what the Directors could not. Accordingly, a Committee of fifteen Members was instituted to examine into the business. They found a good deal of trouble in procuring the truth from some witnesses: and one in particular Mr. John Annesley Shee, was reported to the House, as being in contempt: the Serjeant at Arms was ordered to take him into custody; and, on his absconding, a vote of the House was obtained for addressing His Majesty to offer a reward for his apprehension. Conscious that his retreat would be discovered, and that the vengeance of the legislature would fall with accumulated weight on his head, Shee surrendered himself; and the Committee made sufficient progress, to desire leave to present a Report of so much as they had hitherto proceeded in, and agreed on, although they still continue to sit assiduously, in examination of the remainder of what has been committed to their charge.

We presume, that, in connecting this matter with that out of which it may be said to have originated, at least, that without which it would not have been detected; we have consulted the convenience, the curiosity, and the interest of our readers. The PANORAMA has often been enabled to take advantage of that favour which has been its boast: and which has never been more conspicuously exerted on its behalf than in the present instance. Our readers will join in this acknowledgment; since they will find this interesting document in no other monthly work, whatever. Indeed, we may claim some credit for the expedition and alacrity of the PANORAMA Press: and although the rapidity of the British Press in general be, in truth, wonderful, at the present period, yet we feel a satisfaction, not absolutely without pride, in having on this occasion rivalled any of its exertions.

As this report is only in part, we shall have occasion to resume the subject;—the minutes, also, when published, will, we have no doubt, be found to possess uncommon importance; and if we rightly conjecture some curious matter, also:

whence we infer, that they will be of no inconsiderable length.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE, appointed to inquire into the existence of any corrupt Practices, in regard to the Appointment and Nomination of Writers or Cadets in the Service of The *East-India* Company; or any Agreement, Negotiation, or Bargain, direct or indirect, for the Sale thereof; And to Report the same, as it shall appear to them, to The House, together with their Observations thereupon; And who were empowered to Report the Minutes of Evidence taken before them; and their Proceedings, from time to time, to The House,

Began their investigation by examining into a Case brought before them by GEORGE WOODFORD THELLUSSON, Esq., a Member of this House, in which his patronage and confidence appear to have been grossly abused.

The whole Evidence being given at length in the Appendix, Your Committee content themselves with inserting in this place, a short abstract only of this, and every other transaction; giving the names of the persons appointed, of those by whom they were recommended, and by whom their nominations were signed, together with the names of the intermediate agents in any of the negotiations where money was paid or received.

Those appointments which have been completed in consequence of any such bargains, and upon which satisfactory evidence has been produced, will be placed first; a second class will be found of nominations which appear to have taken effect, but with regard to which, from the death of some of the parties, or from deficiency of proof in other particulars, Your Committee are unable to ascertain the names of the persons who were sent out to India. It is a satisfaction to Your Committee, throughout the whole evidence, to remark nothing which traces any one of these corrupt or improper bargains to any Director, or induces a reasonable suspicion that it was done with the privity or connivance of any Member of that Court. Several negotiations which never took effect, will be found alluded to, or detailed in parts of the evidence; which it was thought proper not to reject under the comprehensive directions "that your Committee should inquire into any Agreement, Negotiation, or Bargain, direct or indirect, for the Sale of such Nomination;" and when such information was received, they deemed it inexpedient to withhold it from This House, though they are fully aware that their desire of opening every channel of inquiry has led to an extent of examination, and to a mass of evidence, from which much might be retrenched without detriment, if it had been easy to establish a satisfactory principle of omission, or abridgment, which might have left nothing wholly irrelevant or trifling, while it comprehended whatever might be interesting either to This House, or to the East-India Company.

WRITERS.

Mr. Edward James Smith was nominated a Writer to Bengal in the season 1806-7, by Mr. G. W. Thellusson; the appointment was given to his first cousin, Mr. Emperor J. A. Woodford, who sold the appointment for £3,500. through the agency of Mr. Tahourdin, Solicitor, who received £100. out of that sum.

The other persons concerned in this negotiation were Mr. Wimbourn and Mr. Laing.

Mr. Fry Magniac was nominated Writer to Bengal in the year 1807-8, by Mr. G. W. Thellusson; this appointment was also given to the same Mr. Woodford, and sold through the agency of Mr. Tahourdin.

Mr. Beale was the purchaser, and the sum paid by him was 3,500 guineas, of which Mr. Woodford received £3,000, Mr. Tahourdin £150.; the remainder was divided between Mr. Donovan and Mr. Garrat.

Mr. Henry Gardiner was nominated a Writer to Madras by Mr. J. W. Thellusson, in the season 1807-8.

This appointment was likewise given to Mr. Woodford, and £3,000. was received for it from Mrs. Gardiner by Mr. Tahourdin for his own use, but upon an undertaking that he is to procure the next presentation of a living of the value of £300. per annum for a friend of Mr. Woodford's. Mr. Boase, a partner in the house of Messrs. Ransom and Co. was privy to the bargain between Mr. Tahourdin and Mrs. Gardiner. Mr. Greenslade received an appointment for Ceylon in the way of exchange for this writership, which is the occasion of his name appearing in the transaction.

CADETS.

Mr. Henry Stoughton was appointed a Cadet to Madras, January 1808, by George Abercrombie Robinson, Esq. by the recommendation of Mr. Morland, who gave the appointment to Mr. Jones for a relation of his.

Mr. Jones, through the agency of John Annesley Shee, sold it to Mr. Stoughton, father to the person appointed, from whom Shee received 500 guineas: he paid £180. to Mr. Jones, and received of him an undertaking to pay £320. upon his procuring for Mr. Jones a Woolwich Cadetship.

This appointment has been vacated by the Court of Directors, in consequence of their having discovered the means through which it was obtained.

Mr. Thomas Kelly was appointed a Cadet to Bombay in April 1808, by Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart. at the recommendation of

Mrs. Scott. It was afterwards exchanged with Mr. Cotton at his request for a Madras Cadetship.

William Scott, tailor, the husband of Mrs. Scott, sold this appointment to Mr. Kelly, through the agency of David Brown, who received for it £150.: Brown was paid £30. or £40. and a Mr. Southcomb, who introduced some of the parties to each other, received 10 guineas.

Mr. George Barker was appointed Cadet for the Bengal Infantry in December 1808, by Robert Thornton, Esq. at the recommendation of Mr. Mee.

Mr. Mee sold this appointment for 200 guineas, through the agency of John Annesley Shee, who received £60.

Mr. George Teulon was appointed to an Infantry Cadetship to Bengal in 1808, by Edward Parry, Esq. in exchange for a Madras appointment given to Captain Scaly by Jacob Bosanquet, Esq.

Captain Matthew sold this appointment for £120. to Captain Holmes for a friend of his; Annesley M'Kercher Shee was employed as agent for Captain Matthew, who paid him £30. and Captain Holmes paid him £10.

Mr. John Samuel Williams was appointed to a Bengal Cadetship by Mr. Cotton in 1808, in exchange for a Madras Cadetship of Mr. Manship's.

This appointment was procured by Mr. Abercrombie, who was assisted with the loan of a sum of money by Captain Williams, the Cadet's father. Mrs. Elizabeth Morrison and Annesley M'Kercher Shee were the agents employed.

Mr. Benjamin Pratt was appointed a Cadet to Madras 7th February 1806, by Sweney Toone, esq. at the recommendation of Capt. Kennard Smith, who exchanged it with R. C. Plowden, esq. for a nomination of the next season. Mr. B. Pratt was recommended to Mr. Plowden by Sir Nicholas Nugent.

This appointment was purchased by Mr. Henry Foster, through Sir Nicholas Nugent, for the sum of £.150. A. Mc. K. Shee acted as agent for Mr. Foster, and received £. 30. or £.40. The original appointment was to Bengal, and it was exchanged for Madras.

Mr. John Power was appointed a Cadet to Madras in 1804 or 1805 by Lord Viscount Castlereagh, at the recommendation of Lord Longueville, through the Earl of Westmorland.

Mr. Power paid £.200. for this appointment to Matthew Spillman Salt. A. Mc. K. Shee was the agent for both parties, and received £.50. from Mr. Power.

Mr. Brathwaite Christie was appointed a Cadet to Madras 15th July 1807, by James Reid, esquire, at the recommendation of H. R. H. the D. of Clarence.

Mr. Page, navy agent in Great Russel-street, paid the sum of £. 200. for this appointment to A. Mc. K. Shee, who paid £.150. to the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, chaplain to H. R. H. the D. of Clarence, for procuring the same.

Mr. Thomas Maw was appointed a Cadet to Bengal in July 1807, by Robert Thornton, esquire, at the recommendation of the Rev. Nicholas Corsellis for Miss Eliz. Spinluff.

Miss Spinluff sold this appointment to Mr. Hewitt, a relation of Mr. Maw, through the agency of Mrs. Morrison and A. Mc. K. Shee, and received £.70. for it. Mrs. Morrison thinks the sum paid was £.150. or £.180. A. Mc. K. Shee received £.30.

Mr. Arthur Denny was appointed a Cadet to Madras on the 18th February 1806, by George Woodford Thellusson, esq. at the recommendation of the Countess Dowager of Westmorland and Mr. George.

This appointment was sold by Mr. George. Mr. Anthony Stoughton, uncle of the person appointed, paid to John Annesley Shee, whom he employed to procure it, the sum of 250 guineas. David Brown was agent for Mr. George.

Mr. Henry Keating was appointed a Cadet to Madras on the 5th of June 1805, by John Manship, esquire, at the recommendation of George Woodford Thellusson, esquire, in return for a Bombay nomination of the season of 1804 given to Mr. Manship.

The uncle of Mr. Henry Keating purchased this appointment of Mr John Henderson, ship-broker, for £.250. or guineas. John Annesley Shee received of Mr. Henderson about £ 45. for his agency.

Mr. George Boys was appointed a Cadet to Madras on the 26th March 1806 (of the season 1805) by Charles Mills, esquire, at the recommendation of Mr. (now Sir William) Fraser.

This appointment was given by Sir William Fraser to Mr. Thomas Cusac, who sold it to Messrs. Barber and Sons, Cowpers-court Cornhill. and received of them the sum of £.150. They were employed as agents for Mr. Boys's father, who paid for it the sum of 300 guineas. £.100. was divided between Mr. Barber and Mr. John Henderson. J. A. Shee was agent for Mr. Cusac.

Mr. William Hollett was appointed a Cadet for the Bombay Infantry by the India Board, on the 3d of July 1805.

This appointment was in the nomination of Lord Castlereagh, who at the recommendation of the Right honourable John Sulivan, gave it to Richard Cadman Etches, for a relation of his, on account of services performed by Mr. Etches for the Government. Mr. Etches sold it to Mr. Chaplin, an attorney for the sum of £.250. J. A. Shee was agent, for Mr. Pasmore, an attorney, who received the money for Mr. Etches.

Mr. John Manson was appointed Cadet for Bengal the 26th February 1808, by the India Board, at the recommendation of Edward Cooke, esq.

Mr. Cadman Etches procured this appointment through Mr. Cooke, for a relation of his, on account of services performed by Mr. Etches for the Government. Thomas Watson was employed as agent to sell the same, as mentioned in the next appointment.

Mr. Robert Manson was appointed Cadet for Bengal, February 1808, by G. W. Thellusson, esq. at the recommendation of Mr. Herbert.

Thomas Watson sold this appointment, and received the sum of 500 guineas of Messrs. Anderson, of Philpot-lane, for this and Mr. John Manson's appointment, who purchased the two for a friend of theirs for his two nephews. A. Mc K. Shee received £.35. of Watson; and Lady Leigh received from Watson about £.200. for the latter appointment.

Mr. Thomas Casey was appointed a Cadet by William Devaynes, esq. on the 9th July 1805, at the recommendation of Mr. Herbert, now abroad as Purser of the Euphrates extra ship.

Mr. Herbert sold this appointment to Messrs Hendry Houghton & Co. of King's Arms Yard, correspondents of Mr. Casey's relations, who lived in Ireland, for the sum of 250 guineas: Mr. John Henderson was agent for Mr. Herbert, and received 50 guineas.

Mr. Thomas Locke was appointed a Cadet for Madras on the 3d February 1807, by John Bebb, esq. at the recommendation of James Pattison, esq. in exchange for one of Mr. Pattison's Bombay nominations.

This appointment was purchased by the Rev. Dr. Locke of Farnham, for his nephew, of Thomas Watson, who sold it for Lady Lumm, and paid her £.200.

Mr. Samuel Lewis was appointed a Cadet in 1800, by Sweney Toone, esq. at the recommendation of Mr. Evans.

This appointment was passed from Mr. Evans to Mr. Sanderson: Annesley Mc Kercher Shee seems to have procured it of Mr. Wright, and received 300 guineas from the Cadet's father. Mr. Samuel Lewis being a Mulatto, and thereby disqualified, procured a young man of the name of Phillips to personate himself, and pass the previous examinations, for which he paid him 20 guineas.

A Cadetship for Madras appears to have been purchased for a person of the name of Brown in 1804 or 1805, which was sold by Mr. Herbert for 250 guineas; but your committee could receive no satisfactory information by whom the party was nominated, nor his Christian name. Henderson and Shee were employed as agents, and received part of the above sum.

A Cadetship in the nomination of J. Manship, esquire, given by him to Mrs. Welch, appears to have been sold; but the parties to that transaction, who have been examined, state, that they are unable to recollect the name of the person appointed. The name of Mrs. Welch does not appear as recommending to any of Mr. Manship's Cadetships in 1805 or 6.

Another in the nomination of Sir Lionel Darell, appears to have been given to and sold by the Rev. Thomas Lloyd; but Mr. Lloyd's name does not appear as recommending any of the Cadets nominated by Sir Lionel Darell in 1801 and the following year.

It appears in evidence, that some other nominations of this description have been purchased: but your Committee have not been able to discover and bring before them some of the persons who appear to have been parties to these transactions; particularly Sir Nicholas Nugent, Mr. William Lewen Tugwell Robins, Mr. Joseph Home, Captain Matthew and Captain Holmes.

A further examination into some other bargains, is precluded by the death of Lady Lumm, Lady Leigh, and Captain Sealy.

. . . . . .

The attention both of the Legislature and of the East India Company has been attracted at various periods to Abuses, which were supposed to exist in the disposal of their Patronage; in consequence of which, at the time when their charter was renewed, an oath was framed, to be taken by each Director within ten days after his election, containing, among other engagements the following: "I do swear, That I will not directly nor indirectly accept or take any perquisite, emolument, fee, present or reward, upon any account whatsoever, or any promise or engagement for any perquisite, emolument, fee, present or reward whatsoever, for or in respect of the appointment or nomination of any person or persons to any place or office in the gift or appointment of the said Company, or of me as a director thereof, or for or on account of stationing or appointing the voyage or voyages of any ship or ships in the said Company's employ, or for or on account of or any ways relating to any other business or affairs of the said Company." 33 Geo. III. c. 52. s. 160.

In the Bye Laws of the East India Company, c. 6. sect. 5. a penalty is imposed upon every Director taking any reward on account of any appointment, in double the amount of such reward, two-thirds of which to the Company and one-third to the Informer; and such Director is rendered *ipso facto* incapable of holding any place whatever under the Company.

The form of Declaration on every Writer's petition is, "I recommend this Petition, and

do most solemnly declare that I have given this nomination to and that I neither have received myself, nor am to receive, nor has any other person to the best of my knowledge or belief received, nor is to receive, any pecuniary consideration, nor any thing convertible in any mode into a pecuniary benefit on this account."

The form of Certificate required to be signed by the nearest of kin to each Cadet, contains the following declaration:

"I do further declare, that I received the said appointment for my son gratuitously, and that no money or other valuable consideration has been or is to be paid, either directly or indirectly, for the same; and that I will not pay or cause to be paid, either by myself, by my son, or by the hands of any other person, any pecuniary or valuable consideration whatsoever, to any person or persons who have interested themselves in procuring the said nomination for my son or from the Director above-mentioned."

The printed preparatory Instructions which are circulated by the East India Company for the use of those who may be nominated Cadets, begin with the following Resolution: "That any person who shall in future be nominated to a situation, either civil or military, in the service of this Company, and who shall have obtained such nomination either directly or indirectly by purchase, or agreement to purchase through the medium of an agent or other person, shall be rejected; and the person so nominated shall be rendered incapable of holding any situation whatsoever in the Company's service: and in the event of any person having obtained an appointment in the manner before stated, and proceeded to India previous to its being discovered, such person shall be dismissed the Company's service and ordered back to England, and shall also be rendered incapable of holding any situation whatsoever in the Company's service."

It is to be observed, that abuses in the disposal of Cadetships are better guarded against than in that of Writerships since the present form of Certificate has been applied to them; for in the Writerships the Director himself only declares, that to the best of his knowledge or belief no pecuniary consideration has been or is to be received; but with regard to every Cadet, the parent or next of kin makes a similar declaration for himself. The cases which are exhibited in this Report demonstrate that such declarations are not of sufficient force to prevent a very extensive traffic in those nominations, which are apparently the best secured by a positive denial of all undue practices.

An inquiry was set on foot by the Court of Directors in 1798, upon the allegation and suspicion of abuses in the nominations of Writers; the origin, progress and failure of which it may be proper to give in some detail.

25 April, 1798—A Committee of the Directors was appointed to investigate into the truth of the alleged practice of the sale of Patronage, and to consider of such means as may appear likely to prevent the same in future, if such practices have occurred.

9 July—Each Director's nomination of Writers was laid before the Committee, who resolved that each Member of the Committee should state in writing the names of the parties to whom he has given the nomination, together with the reason which induced him to give the same; and that the several parties who have received such nominations for their sons, &c. be required to produce satisfactory information to the Committee upon oath, or in such manner as the Committee shall deem most expedient, that neither they nor any person on their account, or with their privity or knowledge, have given or promised to give any consideration on account of such nomination either to the Directors from whom they obtained the same, or to any person on his behalf: and it was agreed to recommend to the Court to direct each individual Member of the Court to do the same.

1st August 1798—The Court approved this Report; and (15th August) each Director in office, as well as those out of rotation (except Mr. Devaynes) gave explanations in writing.

28th February, 1799—It was resolved, That every appointment made in consequence of corrupt practices be null and void, unless the parties to whom the appointment is given shall, upon examination before the Committee, make a fair and candid disclosure of all the circumstances attending the same. It was likewise resolved, that each Director should in future, on the Petition of the Writer whom he nominates, "declare upon his honour to "whom he has given the appointment, and "that he neither has received himself, nor is "he to receive, nor has any other person to "the best of his knowledge or belief received, "nor is to receive, any pecuniary considera-"ation, nor any thing convertible in any "mode into a pecuniary benefit on this ac-"count."

The Direction being changed in April, on the 14th August, 1799, a new Committee to investigate the truth of the sale of Patronage, &c. was appointed.

17 January, 1800—The draft of a letter proposed to be addressed to the parents, &c. of persons appointed writers since 1793, requesting them to declare whether the appointments were given without any pecuniary or other consideration, was considered by the Committee; when a discussion arose, whether it should be on oath; when it was adjourned till the 21st of January: and it being then suggested whether it would be proper for the Committee to proceed in their inquiry, it was decided in the affirmative.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the drafts of the letter to the parents, &c. a draft of a report to the court stating their reasons for recommending this mode of investigation, as also the form of a declaration for the persons who have received such appointments. The consideration was adjourned to the 24th of January; when a discussion ensuing thereon, and on the necessity and expediency of the mode of public investigation therein proposed; it was agreed to postpone the said report, and to proceed to act agreeably to the authority and instructions already received from the Court. The Committee resolved, that in their opinion the parties to whom each Director had given nominations, should be called upon to state on what grounds they have received the same, in every case that the Committee may deem it expedient so to do.

The Committee then examined *vivâ voce* its different Members, as a preliminary to the proposed measure; each Member declared upon his honour that what he had stated in regard to his appointments was strictly true, and expressed his readiness to confirm the same by his oath.

28th January, 1800—The Committee met to consider a draft of a Report to the Court, communicating their proceedings, and proposing further measures for the Court's adoption, as also a draft of a Letter referred to in the said Report.

31st January—The Report of this day's date, with the letters to the parents, &c. and the declaration to be made by them, was approved.

5th February—The Court, after considerable discussion of the above, confirm the same; but resolve that the consideration of what is further to be done on the said Report be adjourned to the 11th of February; when it is resolved, that the Committee of Patronage be instructed to proceed in the examination of the other Members of the Court, as they did with themselves. It was then moved, that the declaration proposed in the Report be upon oath: on this, the motion of adjournment was carried.

25th February—A Report signed by 18 Directors, approves the declaration, and recommends that the several persons to whom the same is sent be requested to confirm such declaration upon oath.

Another Report on the same day, signed by 12 Directors, recommends that no further proceedings be had in this business till the 1st of May. Both the above Reports are approved by the Court.

26th February, 1800—The Right Honourable Henry Dundas addressed the Court, acknowledging the receipt of their minute; and stating, that he feels it a duty that he owes both to himself and the Court, to omit no means in his power for ascertaining whether any person whom he has obliged through the favour of the Court, has presumed to abuse his kindness in so sordid and unwarrantable a manner.

Sir Francis Baring dissents from the Resolutions to call for the declaration on oath.

The Committee of Patronage ceasing with the Direction in April, on 18th June, 1800, the Court took into consideration the propriety of re-appointing the said Committee.

It being moved: "That a Committee of Patronage be reappointed;" an amendment was moved, to leave out all the words after the word "that," and to insert in their room the following, "it does not appear to this Court, that any circumstance has been stated to the Court, by the Committee lately appointed for an inquiry into the disposal of Patronage, that can induce or would justify the Court in adopting the illegal and novel administration of extra judicial oaths to a variety of persons, not directly connected with the East India Company or the management of its affairs, and which, though it would tend to throw a suspicion upon the Court at large, which no circumstances that have hitherto come to the knowledge of the Court can induce them to suppose the Members thereof merit, would not, they conceive, be an effectual mode of bringing to light any such practices, even if such in any partial instance should have existed."

On the question for the amendment being put, the votes for, and against, were equal; when the lot decided for the amendment.

25th June—The Chairman, Deputy Chairman and eight other Directors dissent from the Resolution not to re-appoint the Committee of Patronage.

24th September—A motion was made in the Court of Proprietors, that the above Proceedings be read: they were read accordingly, and notice given by the mover, of his intention of bringing the subject forward at a future Court.

20th January, 1801—It was moved, "That it is the opinion of this Court, that the Inquiry into the alledged abuse of Patronage, ought to be continued."

It was moved to amend the said motion, by adding thereto the following words, "to investigate any charge that may be made of corrupt practices against any one or more of the Court of Directors."

The above Amendment passed in the negative;

When a ballot was demanded on the original question; it was, 3d February, 1801, lost by a majority of 139; 411 voting for the question, against it 550.

The following opinion of Counsel was given to the Court of Directors, previous to the ballot being taken, *viz.*

" Case for the East-India Company:

" Whether the Court of Directors, or any Committee of the said Court, whether considered as a Committe of that Court or as a Committee of Proprietors, be legally authorized to call for the examination of such persons upon oath, as recommended by the Court of Directors in their Resolution of the 25th February 1800; or whether in their opinion any Magistrate would be justified in administering the oath so recommended; and generally to advise concerning the legality and effect of such proceedings."—

" We are of opinion, that neither the Court of Directors, nor any Committee of the said Court, or Committee of Proprietors, have any legal authority to require or receive examinations of persons upon oath, as recommended by the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 25th February 1800; and that no Magistrate will be justified in administering such oaths.

" We therefore think the proposed proceedings would be contrary to Law."

(Signed) J. Mitford.
W. Grant.
J. Mansfield.
T. Erskine.
Geo. Rous.

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If this House should in its wisdom adopt any legislative measures for the purpose of preventing all traffic in the disposal of Offices under Government, it will, in the opinion of your Committee, be proper to extend the same protection to Patronage held under the East-India Company; but they see no reason to recommend any special or separate provisions as applicable to their case, judging that the East-India Company has within its own power the most effectual means for accomplishing that end.—It can never be advisable, without absolute necessity, to add new offences to the long catalogue already enumerated in the penal statutes; nor is it wise to diminish the sanctity of oaths by resorting to them upon all occasions. Where solemn declarations have been habitually disregarded, little reliance can be placed upon the sanction of any other species of asseveration. Instances occur but too frequently, where an oath comes to be considered merely as part of the official form by which an appointment is conferred; and the human mind, fertile in self-deception, accommodates itself with wonderful facility to overcoming all scruples, or applies a perverse ingenuity to evading all restrictions which stand in the way of present interest. Little fear of detection is entertained, where transactions are in their nature private and confidential; and the appellation of honour, most improperly applied to negociations of this clandestine kind, attaches, by a singular perverseness, a stronger degree of obligation to the performance of such engagements, upon the very ground that they are illegal.

With a view to prevent all dealings in Patronage, the obvious and natural mode will be to take away all inducement to traffic in it; and this can only be attained by making the hazard of such speculations greater than the temptation.

The regulations of the Company are founded upon this true and efficacious principle. But examples have hitherto been wanting to demonstrate the determination of the Court of Directors to enforce their orders; no instance of purchasing or procuring by undue means an appointment in the civil or military service of the East India Company, after such appointment had actually taken place, and since the Court's Resolution of 28th February 1799, having been so far established, as to enable the Court to dismiss the party appointed.

The immediate consequence of the information contained in this Report, must be, that a certain number of persons in the service of the Company will be instantly deprived of their employments, recalled from India, and declared incapable of again receiving any appointment under the Company. The money improperly given for procuring these situations, will be absolutely lost, without any possibility of recovery; and those who have either imprudently or corruptly been concerned in obtaining what they conceived to be benefits for their relatives or friends, will find that they have done the greatest injury to those whom they desired to serve, by inducing them to dedicate some of the best years of their lives to an employment, which the original defect, and corrupt practices through which it was obtained, must disqualify them from prosecuting.

Hard as some of these cases must be, and innocent and ignorant as many of the young men nominated under these circumstances probably are, of the undue means by which their Appointments were acquired, your Committee are of opinion, that nothing but a strict adherence to the rule laid down by the Court of Directors, can put a stop to the continuance of these abuses, and prevent the chance of their recurring.

In the year 1779, when, in the course of the investigation already mentioned, indemnity was offered to all those who would make a fair and candid disclosure of all the circumstances through which their situations had been procured, though information was gained with regard to facts, no example could be made, in consequence of such disclosure, of those who were found offending; and it may be doubted whether such practices have been less prevalent since that inquiry, than before. The deficiency of their power to

compel persons to answer, precluded the Court of Directors from discovering, if they punished, or from punishing if they discovered the traffic which was the subject of complaint.

The oath taken by the Directors seems as effectual as any thing which can be devised for the purpose of guarding against corruption, so far as the Directors themselves are immediately concerned; and your Committee have already remarked, that no one case of corruption or abuse, which has been before them, affects any Member of that Court. It is, in the passing through several hands, which happens frequently with regard to the more numerous and less valuable Appointments of Cadets, that opportunities for this sort of negotiation are presented, which, without a greater degree of vigilance and strictness on the part of each Director, at the time of making such nomination, it will be impracticable to prevent in future.

Your Committee may perhaps be exceeding the limits of their province, in the further considerations to which this subject leads; but as they decline recommending any special legislative enactment, their view of the proper remedy for these abuses may be incomplete, unless they proceed to suggest some other observations.

The unpleasant duty of increased vigilance is not likely to be performed without some incitement of benefit or disadvantage, attendant upon the exercise, or neglect of it; and it is equally conformable to experience to presume, that Patronage will continue to be abused, so long as no inconvenience is felt by the person primarily giving, or by the person ultimately receiving it.

Where strict examination is a duty, any species of negligence cannot be wholly blameless; and it appears not unreasonable to curtail in some degree, the Patronage of those, who have either not been sufficiently watchful in the disposal of it, or whose diligence has been unsuccessful in preventing the abuses which are complained of. As an additional check against those who are inclined to purchase such Appointments, it may be expedient that a Bond should be given by the parent, guardian, or friend of every person receiving a nomination, containing a penalty to be paid to the East India Company, upon proof being made at any subsequent period, that any valuable consideration was given for such Appointment; that species of proof being deemed sufficient to levy the penalty, upon which the Court of Directors may think themselves authorized to vacate the Appointment.

The practices which are developed in the present Report, and other transactions which this House has recently had under its cognizance, are sufficient to demonstrate that Patronage of various descriptions has, in several instances, become an article of traffic; that an opinion of the generality of such practices has been prevalent to a still greater extent; and that fraudulent Agents have availed themselves of this belief, to the injury of the credulous and unwary, and to the discredit of those in whose hands the disposition of offices is lodged. It will depend upon the Steps which may be taken in consequence of these Inquiries, whether such Abuses shall receive a permanent check, or a virtual encouragement.

A Narrative of Circumstances attending the Retreat of the British Army under the Command of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir John Moore, K. B. with a Concise Account of the memorable Battle of Corunna, and subsequent Embarkation of His Majesty's Troops; and a few Remarks connected with these Subjects; in a Letter addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, &c. &c. By H. Milburne, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and late Surgeon in the Spanish Service. 8vo. pp. 133. Price 2s. 6d. London, Egerton, 1809.

It is our intention on the first favourable opportunity to avail ourselves of that correct information on Spanish affairs, which we have been so fortunate as to obtain. At present, therefore, we restrict ourselves to such a view of the expedition from, and retreat to, Corunna, as may naturally be expected to compose a part of our remarks, on a tract like that before us.

We readily express our satisfaction at accounts of distinguished events communicated by eye witnesses; and perceiving clearly that this writer has seen what he describes, with an attentive spirit, we shall merely correct an error or two, into which he has fallen, and suffer his extracts to speak for themselves. The first thing we shall notice is, the asserted superiority of the British artillery: this is true; but not in an unlimited or universal acceptation. Mr. M. says,

"The French this day (Jan. 16.) posted two guns at a detached house on the road, from whence they fired on the British lines. They were soon silenced by two English field-pieces, and obliged to retire with precipitation. The English guns were so extremely well served and pointed, that a shot from one of them

was seen to kill several of the enemy, whilst their efforts were attended with little effect, the shots mostly falling short of the objects they were aimed at; indeed, I neither saw nor heard of any mischief done by them, unless the killing of a mule may be considered deserving of that appellation. . . .

In one instance I noticed a detachment, consisting, I should think, of more than a hundred of the enemy, take possession of a house on the side of a hill, from whence they were speedily dislodged by the British artillery, the first shot from whom penetrated completely through the house, compelling them to seek safety on the height by a precipitate flight.

Now, all military men know the frequency, and the power of accident: we do not deny these facts; but the inference drawn from them must not be too general.

Secondly, Mr. M. estimates the French army, in line, at upwards of 30,000 troops. But in truth, the number of French troops actually brought into action was not half that number, it might be 14 to 16,000 at most.

The following extracts will be read with interest.

On the 20th of Dec. we arrived at the foot of one of the highest mountains in Gallicia, which we were to pass over, in the road from Nogalaa to Villa Franca, seven English miles in ascent, in the most severe weather I ever experienced, the cold being intense, and accompanied by a heavy fall of snow; on this occasion, I had an opportunity of witnessing the superior physical strength of the British soldier; for while the native drivers and cattle were exhausted and unable to proceed, some dying, and others actually dead with the severity of the weather, the soldiers who formed the detachment, although principally composed of convalescents, encountered every severity with cheerfulness, and overcame every difficulty with spirit. I cannot here omit an instance of another predominant trait in the character of my countrymen. A soldier of the 70th regiment having found a Spanish child almost exhausted in the snow, wrapped it in his great coat, and carried it to a hut nearly at the summit of the mountain, where I was obliged to take refuge in consequence of my mules being unable to proceed, and where I had the satisfaction to see the poor child preserved from premature death by the humane exertions of this *man*.

"All are not *men* who wear the human form."

KOTZEBUE.

This severity of the weather is remarkable: but not less acute were the sufferings of that part of our army which marched from Portugal. On the authority of a private communication we state, that in the mountainous district of Portugal adjacent to Spain, on the 7th of November, "We lost *seven* of our men upon the road,—they were perished to death by wet and cold."

As to the reported dislike shewn by the Spaniards to the British, we believe that it was neither more nor less than what villagers in all countries would manifest at the sudden, unexpected, and unforeseen approach of an army. This is in no case a pleasant event: but when we consider the difference of languages, by which to convey a statement of wants, the penury of the Spaniards, arising from unfavourable harvests, and their absolute inability, therefore, to supply such sudden demands, together with the inclement season of the year, and the nature of a mountainous region, we shall find sufficient reasons for the privations suffered by the British, without referring to any hostile disposition, either open or latent, on the part of the Spaniards.—Were not their own countrymen, as indifferently, we might say, as negligently, provided for?

Notwithstanding the bigotry and hatred of heretics usually ascribed to the Roman Catholic priests, I with pleasure observed that these persons on all occasions appeared extremely anxious to do every thing in their power to promote the comfort, and contribute to the accommodation of the sick and wounded of the British army.—Many English officers were greatly indebted to the hospitality and kindness of Spanish monks and friars, who (though by no means in possession of an abundance of the good things of this life) were emulous to share their stores with the distressed.

Indeed, the manners, customs, and mode of living in Spain are so widely different from those of England, that every candid and liberal-minded person should make great allowances for these circumstances, in forming an estimate of the sentiments and disposition of the inhabitants, more especially at a period during which they were exposed to such alternations and vicissitudes, privations, and distresses, as might rationally be presumed to have a material influence on the natural bias of their temper, which has ever been allowed to be "*noble, generous, and humane*."

Englishmen are so accustomed to the enjoyment of every comfort and accommodation in their own country, that they feel more sensibly than the inhabitants of other nations the difficulties and inconveniencies to which they are under the necessity of submitting in

their visits to the Continent. There is no country in Europe perhaps so well calculated to conquer British prejudices as Spain, the hardships and privations the traveller must sustain, in a short period, inuring him to the patient endurance of what cannot possibly be avoided. The passados or inns, except a few in the principal towns, are, generally speaking, little better than hovels, affording shelter from the inclemency of the weather, but scarcely any thing else. The beds are commonly nothing more than heaps of straw, usually well stocked with inhabitants of a sable hue; and in lieu of sheets, blankets, and quilt, the traveller must depend on his own cloak or clothing for covering during the period of his repose.

As to their cookery, nothing can possibly be more disgusting to an English palate.

The difference of travelling post in Spain and in England, is very striking, and I cannot but feel surprised, that the Spaniards, who are naturally extremely intelligent and acute, should not have profited by the inventions of their neighbours in this particular. The post carriages are exactly similar, at this period, to those described by the ingenious author of Gil Blas; clumsy and inconvenient. They have only two wheels, and have some resemblance to an old-fashioned English one-horse chaise, with curtains in front. Mules are generally used for drawing these carriages. In one particular, the Spanish posting possesses a decided preference to that in England, as their is no possibility of the traveller being imposed upon. The rates are fixed by the government, and heavy penalties annexed to a deviation from them.

Mr. M. being a medical man, was deeply affected with the absence of medical skill, from the Spanish army: with the non preparation of necessary assistance for the wounded, and the sick (even those afflicted with *contagious* distempers were not separated from the rest)—— with the hunger and other extremities to which the troops were reduced. He says,

I met a great number of sick and wounded Spaniards on my journey *from* Corunna, particularly between Lugo and Villa Franca, escorted by armed men, scarcely in a better condition than those under their care. The officers and men exhibited similar appearances of wretchedness and intense fatigue; and the whole advanced at a rate of not more, on an average, than a mile an hour.

Some of these men on being asked what was the matter with them, replied: "Muchas Infermos tango hambre, tango mucha sed:" which is in English, "very sick, very hungry, and very dry." And on giving them a piece of bread, they expressed themselves thus: "I thank you for it, and may you live many years!"

We would, however, clear the Spanish character from the inhumanity which might be inferred from this statement. We anticipate with the utmost grief, all the horrors of the most disastrous famine in parts of Spain, in this present year: and if our own barns should, by the blessing of Providence, be able to afford any supply, we intreat that a wise foresight may take advantage of this intimation.

We shall now introduce as many particulars relating to this celebrated retreat, as may serve to shew our obligations to private friendship. We have hinted at our intentions in reference to other considerations on the subject.

"Dec. 22. We received orders *at 8 o'clock at night*, to march from our quarters, expecting the next morning to engage the French; but we had not marched far *that night*, before we were ordered back again; for intelligence had arrived, that the French were reinforced to 60,000 men. On the morning of the 23d we recommenced our retreat." We add that this very intelligence was obtained by an intercepted letter from a French commander: so that, in fact, had that letter reached its destination in safety, our army would have been surrounded. WE HAD NOT A SINGLE SPY IN PAY, OR OUT IN QUEST.

It is well known, or ought to be, that gen. Baird was of opinion to defend Galicia: and even at Lugo, had the officer entrusted to blow up the bridge done his duty, much confusion would have been prevented, and many lives would have been saved, in consequence. Mr. M. says that,

A medical officer of the 51st regiment, who, from particular circumstances, remained in the town till the French had actually entered it, but who escaped at day-light, informed me, that the bridge was so far from being rendered impassable, that some of the men in the engineer department were at *that time* employed in removing the loose stones, which had been displaced by the previous explosion of gunpowder.

The attempt to destroy this structure did not retard the French *two hours*: and so extremely mortified was gen. B. at the imbecility of the engineer officer entrusted with the duty, that certainly we shall not repeat the language he used to him.

As to what Mr. M. says about the shooting of the horses: we would *explain*, that they were not shot for want of shoes: there were plenty of horse*shoes* in the army: but for want of *horseshoe* NAILS: a guinea being repeatedly offered for a nail; but in vain: THERE WERE NONE.

[*Original Information.*]

We were obliged to advance regimentally from Corunna to Astorga. We were everywhere told, "the troops would want nothing *as they advanced*;" that the conveyance of baggage and stores was certain, and easy to be procured; wine, bread, and forage in the greatest abundance; but everywhere we were disappointed.

At Astorga we had information that the French were advancing in great force with a view of intercepting the junction of our army: a measure which became extremely hazardous, the country between Astorga and Salamanca being *one continued plain*. The enemy were represented as having 10, or 12,000 cavalry, while *we* were totally destitute of that arm. Sir David, aware of the importance of a junction with Sir John, was determined to attempt it at all hazards; and would probably have succeeded, had he not received a positive order to retire to Corunna, while Sir John fell back on Portugal; this was in consequence of the total defeat of Castanos.

We commenced our retreat with the utmost regularity by brigades, and had arrived at and beyond Lugo, when we were again ordered to advance by forced marches, in consequence of information from Mr. Frere, that the people of Madrid were determined to defend themselves to the last extremity. But, before we had again arrived at Astorga, we heard of the capture of Madrid, and that it capitulated without firing a shot. The French were every where increasing in numbers; no where did there appear a disposition to resist them; no where were the people arming: (the arms sent out by England were rusting in the arsenal at Corunna)—but the most stupid indifference seemed to pervade every class.

Mayorga, a town nearly as large as Corunna, had been laid under contribution, and plundered a few days before, by *fifteen* French dragoons.

On the 23d, the army prepared to march to Carrion, to attack the French in their position, which they were prevented doing by the intelligence that Buonaparte was advancing with all his force to endeavour to intercept our retreat; on the 24th we halted; on the 25th marched 6 leagues to Valmeças; on the 26th 2 leagues to Villa Mannianna; 27th halted; 28th, marched 2½ leagues to Soguillo; 29th, halted; 30th, marched 7 leagues to Astorga, some slight skirmishes took place between our rear guard and the advanced guard of the French; 31st marched 6¾ leagues to Bembebree through the strong passes of Gallicia; 1st January, marched 5 leagues to Calcavalos; 2d, 5 leagues to Henrios; 3d, 4 leagues to Nogalos; 4th, halted, took a position; 5th, 3 leagues to Cargas; 6th, 3 leagues to Lugo; 7th, 8th, in a position opposite to the French about a league and half from Lugo, expecting to be ordered to attack the French every moment, frequent skirmishes with the picques; at about nine o'clock on the evening of the 9th, the whole army quitted its position, and marched 6 leagues to Quiteraz; halted 5 hours, marched again 5 leagues to Betnzos, arrived there by day light on the morning of the 10th; 11th, marched 4 leagues to Corunna; 12, 13, 14, 15, in a position within a mile and half of Corunna; on the 13th and 14th the transports arrived; on the 15th, and morning of the 16th, baggage stores and horses embarked; at half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 16th the action commenced by a well-directed fire from the enemies batteries; on the right, left, and centre of their position, which entirely overlooked ours: they advanced with great rapidity in columns from the right, left, and centre, and were MET BY OUR TROOPS. The action commenced on the ground occupied by our respective picquets; the firing was intense on both sides; thrice did the French attempt to force the centre with fresh troops, without success. The same attempt was made on the right and left. About half an hour before dark we drove them from the right *up the hill*, the soldiers cheering: the same was done almost instantaneously by the center, when they were drove in considerable confusion *half way up the hill*. On the left the French made their last effort: their officers were endeavouring to rally them calling out *viva! viva!*

After a very smart firing the French were entirely driven out of the village on their right: this was the last firing. In every direction they were retreating, and had given way—and this is the true and faithful account of their boasted victory.

.....

In addition to the many obstacles which had prevented the advancing of Sir David Baird's division, was the want of money; for which Sir David was obliged to send to Portugal.

It is well known to many officers that Sir David was of opinion to keep Gallicia; also not to advance beyond Astorga; the strong passes of which might have been defended to this day, against all the force of the French.

Cantabrigia Depicta, a Series of Engravings, representing the most Picturesque and interesting Edifices in the University of Cambridge; with an Historical and Descriptive Account of each. Harraden and Son, Cambridge; Cribb, London. 1809.

To be completed in Six Numbers, 10s. 6d. each: large paper 20s.

We are glad to see a spirit of illustration visit our Universities; they are our national seats of learning, they should be the residence of every art, and science. It is natural that a student should desire some memorial of the place where he received his education: and should behold it with respect in after life. The work promises Views; we are therefore not to expect much additional information, or information superior to what we are already in possession of. It is an elegant undertaking; and may no doubt meet with patrons who will not grudge their half guineas: while those who can afford it have our permission to indulge themselves in subscribing for the twenty-shilling numbers.

We subjoin for general information a comparison of the number of colleges anciently, with that of modern times: it forms the last article in the present number.

We will close our account of the ancient state of the University by enumerating the religious houses which once flourished here, and whose scites are now principally occupied by one or other of the present colleges.

1. Dominicans, or Preaching Friars, whose house, having fallen into decay, is succeeded by Emmanuel college.

2. Franciscans, Minors, or Gray Friars, whose house stood on part of the ground now occupied by Sidney college, where the situation and form of the church may still be traced. It was founded by King Edward the First, given by Henry the Eighth to Trinity College, and purchased of that College by the Executors of Lady Sidney.

3. Augustine Friars, on the south side of the Pease-market. Founder unknown.

4. Carmelites, built by Edward the First. Sir Guy de Mortimer and Thomas de Hertford were great benefactors to them. Their house crossed the street now leading to King's college, and occupied the ground on which Catharine hall and Queen's college now stand.

5. White Canons, nearly opposite Peterhouse.

These houses were not unfruitful of learned men, of the principal of whom Fuller has given a catalogue in his history. The Friars of these different orders were eligible to the taking of degrees, and they kept their Acts in the same manner as other University men: after completing their education in these houses, they were dispersed into their respective convents throughout every part of the kingdom.

The Names of the present Colleges and Halls, with those of their Founders, placed in chronological order.

1. Peter-house, founded by Hugh Balsham, Prior of Ely, in 1257.
2. Clare hall, Richard Badew, Chancellor of the University, 1326.—Being burnt, it was re-built in 1342.
3. Pembroke hall, Mary III. wife of the Earl of Pembroke, 1343.
4. Gonville and Caius college, Edmund Gonville, 1348.—Enlarged by Dr. Caius, 1557.
5. Trinity hall, Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, 1350.
6. Corpus Christi, or Bene't, Union of two Gilds, 1351.—Completed by Henry, Duke of Lancaster.
7. King's college, Henry VI. 1441.
8. Queen's college, Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI. 1448.—Perfected by Eliz. Grey, Queen of Edw. VI.
9. Catharine hall, Robert Woodlark, Provost of King's, 1475.
10. Jesus college, John Alcock Bishop of Ely, 1496.
11. Christ college, Margaret, Countess of Richmond, 1505.
12. St. John's college, Ditto, 1509.
13. Magdalen college, Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, 1519.
14. Trinity college, Henry VIII. 1546.—Augmented by Queen Mary.
15. Emmanuel college, Sir W. Mildmay, 1584.
16. Sidney Sussex college, L. Frances Radcliffe, Countess of Suffolk, 1598.
17. Downing college, Sir George Downing, 1800.

As to the learning and the principles at present taught in these colleges, it would be unpardonable to suppose that in the present enlightened age, they could be other than infinitely superior to what was cultivated by the Dominicans, Franciscans, and other barbarous names, which alone are sufficient to remind us of the Dark Ages.

We presume that this increase of establishments consecrated to learning, does but barely equal the encreased population of our country: in so much that there is now some difficulty in obtaining curates.

A Letter to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London; containing a Statement of the immoral and disgraceful Scenes which are every Evening exhibited in the public Streets by Crowds of half naked and unfortunate Prostitutes, &c. By a Citizen. 8vo. pp. 36. Price 1s. Williams and Smith, 1808.

An Address to the Public, upon the dangerous Tendency of the London Female Penitentiary; with Hints relative to the best Means of lessening the Sum of Prostitution. By William Hale. 8vo. pp. 68. Price 1s. London, Conder, 1809.

Cursory Remarks on a recent Publication, addressed to the Public, upon the dangerous Tendency of the London Female Penitentiary, &c. &c. By Juvenis. 8vo. pp. 50. Price 1s. London, Williams and Smith, 1809.

A Defence of the London Female Penitentiary, in Reply to the Charge of "dangerous Tendency," brought against it by Mr. William Hale. In a Letter to Thomas Pellatt, Esq. Secretary to that Institution. By William Shrubsole. 8vo. pp. 46. Price 1s. 6d. London, Burditt, 1809.

Prostitutes reclaimed and Penitents protected: being an Answer to some Objections made against the Principle and Tendency of the London Female Penitentiary; with Observations on licensed Brothel-Houses, and on the Means of discouraging Prostitution. By William Blair, Esq. 8vo. pp. 91. Price 2s. London, Seeley, 1809.

The Remonstrant: being a Letter to Mr. William Hale; in Reply to his Address to the Public upon the injurious Tendency of the London Female Penitentiary. By G. Hodson. 8vo. pp. 80. Price 1s. London, W. Walker, 1809.

The London Female Penitentiary defended; or a Reply to Mr. Hale's Address to the Public on its dangerous Tendency. By James Clarke. Maxwell and Wilson, 8vo. pp. 62. Price 1s. 6d.

All men have their solemn moments, when their thoughts revolve on a multiplicity of subjects; and when the imaginations of their hearts embrace without controul whatever they have contemplated with interest.—Whether memory recalls past scenes, or "chews the cud of sweet and bitter fancy," whether sympathy with distress, or benevolence intent on preventing distress, predominate; whether compassion sigh over tales of anguish, or the mind expand in good wishes for the prosperity of fellow mortals—fellow immortals—these, with their thousand reveries, absorb the faculties, and little less than suspend the functions of life. But among all that can be passed in review by the most intelligent, nothing is so perplexing as the consideration of those miseries which originate in what the Mighty Maker intended as a special favour to his creature Man. "Heaven's last best gift" has been completely degraded from the intention with which she was created, and this by means and occurrences not in their nature calculated to annul that intention. A thousand times has the question been investigated, wherefore are the miseries of life derived in so great a proportion from this source of enjoyment? Wherefore are the kindnesses of nature perverted into cruelties? Wherefore are the sexes, made to solace and support each other, the causes of each others' greatest sufferings? And, as men, often and often have we asked, wherefore is that sex which we love, esteem, and honour,—which we defend because the weaker, and take delight in defending, too,—which we shelter from every blast, nor "suffer even the winds of heaven to visit her face too roughly,"—wherefore is this the object of our lawless passions, and the unpitied subject of the most unmanly injuries? Sometimes we fancy, that the corruption of great cities produces this evil: but the evil exists in the smallest communities; great cities do but collect the instances, and it appears encreased because assembled. Sometimes we impeach the manners of civilized life, and charge what purport to be refinements, as guilty of this crime: but the savage is guilty of it too: and where the notion of refinement never entered, the hut and the wigwam witness the pollution. Sometimes we accuse the present period, and challenge it, as especially guilty of enormities, which by the connection of events with

their causes, are to be punished in the persons, the properties, and the relations of those who practice them: but, the earliest ages were no less depraved than the present, and youthful Time beheld what he blushes to recollect, now his head is bald with age, and his forelock white as snow. What remedy then can we expect to suggest, by which to counteract a disposition in theory so unnatural, but in practice so universal? Solomon had not wisdom sufficient to controul it: he beheld it in others; he sunk under it himself. Sampson had not strength sufficient to repel it;

O impotence of mind, in body strong!

It prevails in Asia; it triumphs in Europe; nor has the new world been able to exclude it. But, the more dignified principles of Christianity have cast on the illicit intercourse of the sexes, a brand of infamy which had not always been deemed its deserts: and herein, the superiority of that religious dispensation under which we live, is evident. It is our duty to maintain that superiority, in our conduct, our institutions, our sentiments, and our argumentations; and whatever professes such intentions shall be recommended by that profession to our most sedate reflection; for, who knows from what unexpected quarter the blessing we desire may spring up to advantage mankind?

We shall not affect to be disciples of Cato or of Cicero; we are not heathens: we are Christians. We cannot contemplate the ravages made by iniquity and guilt, disease, sorrows, and premature dissolution, without the most pungent grief. When we think on the benefits daily and hourly conferred by the sex as guided by virtue, we cannot but regret the immense subtraction which vice produces from those benefits. The aggregate of those comforts which might be diffused, but are lost, the kindnesses which might, with angel grace, sparkle in a thousand familiar offices, but are now an absolute non-entity: the waste of life, the blank of so many of the human species; —these are serious evils; but, rendered infinitely more serious by the positive turpitude in which they issue: the debaucheries, the profligacies, the pilferings, the robberies, the murders, the desolations of families, the extinctions of social comfort, the increase of lunacy,—what other evils need we enumerate?—decrepitude of body, imbecility of mind, and impiety of spirit.

Alive to these feelings,* we readily directed our feeble efforts to the support of a plan intended to diminish, if possible, a part of the sovereignty of vice, and to withdraw a few, more than a few, if it might be, from the way of destruction. But, it appears from the pamphlets before us, that a gentleman every way qualified to give advice, has taken a different view of this subject, and regards the steps taken as more likely to augment the evil than to diminish it.

Mr. Hale is a gentleman whose benevolence exerted itself to good purpose on behalf of the poor of Mile End and Spitalfields parishes; and who called the attention of the public to sufferings which exceeded his ability to alleviate. We have formed a most favourable idea of his philanthropy; and we shall not be easily persuaded that the pamphlet now to be reported on, is to be taken as any diminution of his character. The best of people are not bound to see every thing alike: the advantage to be derived from the collision of opinions, is not trivial in the judgment of the truly wise. The very caution inspired by the hints of a respectable antagonist, may operate to abiding and abundant advantages, years after the incidents which gave occasion to it are forgotten. Mr. Hale's pamphlet has, as might be expected, met with answerers of different abilities, and the subject is not exhausted.

But we place first on the list which forms this article, the letter to the Bishop of London, by a Citizen. We certainly lament, that there is so much occasion for the complaints of this citizen, and that the metropolis stands in such great need of amelioration on the subject of *open* prostitution. But we can assure him, that, in our younger days, the profligacy was equally *open:* whether it may now be more extensive, we know not. We would however, recommend a distinction here: the city of London, restrictively taken, may be tolerably free from this enormity, yet the metropolis at large may be deeply disgraced by it. Whether this author be right in addressing the bishop, *all things considered,* we cannot deter-

* Compare Panorama, Vol. I. pp. 178, 827.

mine; but, it does not appear from his pamphlet, that he ever, himself, exercised any office of magistracy, by which to contribute to the reformation he so strongly desires. Plain matter of fact men would have paid greater attention to his statement of what he had observed when constable, or churchwarden, &c. than to all his *wishes*. The extent of the power he had exerted, the manner in which he had exerted it, the efficacy attendant on that manner, notwithstanding the tricks and evasions of the criminals, would have placed his principles in "*a tangible shape*." They would have served as guides and guards to other good citizens: for the remark is obvious to all: if the citizens themselves determine to clear their streets from this nuisance, it may be done; or the impeding cause will be, at least, discovered; and discovery will lead to removal;—if the citizens are not intent on removing this evil, what hope can the bishop have, of effectually doing their duty for them? The bishop may, no doubt, excite his clergy, and the clergy may excite the parish officers—but an address, combined with example, to the parish officers, at once, would have been more likely to answer this writer's purpose. We infer, that this is not unknown to the writer himself: for he has added a postscript, addressed "to the magistrates of London, Westminster, and the borough of Southwark:" this is well; but it is not enough.

Mr. Hale insists that the desired reformation might be effected by the parochial governors: and we shall do him the justice to let him state his opinion in his own words.

The metropolis is divided into many districts, each of which are subdivided into parishes, the geographical boundaries of which are all accurately known. In taking a view of the internal government of a parish, and the method of choosing its officers, we find it much resembles a little republic;—each individual who pays *scot* and *lot*, has an interest in the management of all its affairs, and a voice in the election of every person, who is called upon more immediately for one year, to attend its parochial concerns: all the principal inhabitants are once a quarter summoned, to make an assessment upon themselves, to raise a sum of money for relieving their indigent poor, and to defray the necessary expences that occur in the government of the parish. But the most important consideration is, that *the public morals of this district are also confided to them*;—it is the duty of this body of individuals, this general vestry, to watch over the conduct of its paupers, to let there be no gambling or riotous proceedings in any of their public houses; *to suffer no one prostitute to be seen in their streets, nor any house of ill-fame to lurk within its borders*. These, with many other important things of a like nature, devolve upon the parishioners, and the legislature has with consummate wisdom, attended to this part of political economy, by giving them every statute that cautious prudence, and perspective reasoning could devise:—they have headboroughs, constables, watchmen, with many other like officers at their command, to obey their orders; and magistrates always upon the spot, to advise with upon any case of difficulty, and at all times with zeal and activity to put the laws in execution.

From this brief sketch of the nature and government of a parish, I think the reader will be led to reflect, how much good is within the reach, and might be accomplished by the steady perseverance of its inhabitants; but, alas! what an awful reverse is exhibited!

In stating the reason of this sad defect, I must observe, that the primary cause of all this evil is, that total departure from all parochial duties, by those, from whose amiable conduct in other respects, better things might have been expected. It is a fact no less true than lamentable, that men fearing God,—men that possess that virtue and benevolence, which renders them so respected in society; all (generally speaking) withdraw from attending to any of the concerns of that parish in which they reside, and in which Providence has blessed their undertakings;—as soon as they are called upon in their turn to be overseers, they usually pay a fine to evade the office, and all, as with one consent, retire from that post in which they could best have served the cause of religion, by suppressing vice, and giving a superior tone to the morals of society.

The parish thus neglected, gradually sinks in its reputation; its concerns are left to those who have no regard to religion, and the most respectable offices are occupied by men, who are eager for the situation, because it will afford them an opportunity of spending a part of that money in excess, which was raised for a better purpose: in this state of things, and from men actuated by such motives, it will easily be conjectured, what kind of watchmen, headboroughs, &c. are appointed by them, to fulfil the menial duties of the parish.

Now, with all our respect for the Bishop of London's authority, and the exhortative power of the clergy, we cannot help acquiescing in this blame imputed to

the laity: and the rather, because we have known instances in which, when a resolute set of neighbours determined to serve the offices of inquest, churchwarden, &c. they actually did accomplish this very article in question, and removed no less than *fourteen houses* in one vicinity, together with other nuisances. This is no place in which to enlarge on the importance of the office of constable; but we can affirm that some truly conscientious men have accepted this office on purpose to exercise the powers of it, for the public good. Others indeed have scrupled the oath of that office, as repugnant to their feelings; others, after all their exertions, accomplished nothing, because their office terminated before they could mature their plans; while others have had the mortification to see all their labours overthrown in an instant, by the imbecility, the immorality, or the supineness of their successors.

In what does this originate?—or if that be too difficult a question,—what circumstances contribute to support this state of things?—We answer, one most certainly is, the multiplicity, intricacy, distinctions, and expences attending our laws, and law proceedings. "What will it cost the parish?"—"Who must conduct the business?"—Not an honest conscientious well-intentioned tradesman, who in giving his own time and attention, offers no small sacrifice to public morals; but, a vestry clerk, a lawyer by profession; a man supposed necessary in order to meet the chicanery that will be employed against him. There is no possibility of a summary disposal of the charge: appeal may prolong the matter beyond endurance. The difficulty also of procuring *legal* evidence, is usually so great, that those who are themselves upright know not how to obtain it. It must be derived from accomplices, in some shape or other; but who chuses to be noted as an accomplice, either with such persons, or for such purposes?

Mr. Hale indeed affirms that the magistrates will be glad to exert their power in assisting a prostitute inclined to forsake her way of life; and that any woman of this description is certain of a favourable reception at the parish workhouse. We hope it may be true by law: but what is it by practice? Does Mr. H. know an instance in which an unhappy young woman applied to an overseer or magistrate, with this simple story, "Sir, I desire to reclaim, and to break off my criminal conections"—who was directly put into a way of fulfilling her intention? We should be glad to learn that such compassion were common. The office of a magistrate is usually terrific to the abandoned: Could it be combined with *assistance* to the penitent—but, here starts in the idea of *imposition*:—who will warrant that the profligate shall not obtain the boon intended for the penitent?

This, in fact, is one of Mr. H's strongest objections against the Penitentiary. He thinks that, the inconsiderate may remit of their guard against vice, from the notion of a place of refuge in case of distress: and that those who have been received into this asylum may profess the desire of reformation, but after they have obtained all they can obtain, may return to the practice of vice. Now, this is an evil which really does attend the parish workhouse: parties enter and depart, with so little ceremony that they make themselves sure of a reception, whether or not they have taken any care to deserve it. They consider such institutions as *Asyla* against disease; but not as places for reformation of character. What honest way of life do they adopt when they quit them? Whence do they procure characters and recommendations? Inasmuch then as Mr. H. would be extremely unwilling (as we presume) to admit that the establishment of parish workhouses has been the cause of increasing prostitution, so we incline to think that he need not to be greatly alarmed at the addition of one more asylum for the miserable.

We do not pretend to an intimate knowledge of the practical part of this subject: but if we may trust report, the average of the ages of the persons applying for admission is about 16 to 17 years. This is not the time of life at which a retreat from contingent evil is likely to be deeply premeditated. We may add, that the most profound ignorance as to crime reigns among persons of this description: and so far, pity may be suffered to soften judgment.—But what shall we say to the character of that nation in which such ignorance prevails? A nation in which a regular trade is carried on in this unhappy portion of the human species;—who are

bought as property—of whom one dealer alone has *three establishments;* one in London, another at Bath, another at Cheltenham; and these are changed, transported, &c. as the demand at market varies. WHEN WILL THE SLAVE TRADE BE COMPLETELY ABOLISHED? Surely we are speaking of heathen Rome, not of the British metropolis: the facts must be drawn from Juvenal, not from a churchwarden of a London parish! Nevertheless, we adhere to Mr. H. in his caution against deception; in his wish that the moral and respectable part of a parish would come forward, and put the goodwill of the magistrates to the test, on this subject: and happy should we be to allow in our parish overseer's accounts an article charging "To the rescuing of such a number of young women from prostitution."

There is yet another view of this subject not commonly adverted to:—What are the numbers of public women derived from the different religious sects among us? How many are Jewesses, Catholics, Quakers, Dissenters, Methodists, &c.? How many of these unhappy persons ever had any religious instruction from their natural guardians?—If, according to the proportion of their numbers to that of the nation, the children of dissenting parents might be calculated at *ten*, when, in fact, they prove to be but *three*; what withholds the other *seven*? Would not the principle which withholds these seven *sectaries* withhold seven of another persuasion, were it called into exercise? And what prevents it from being called into exercise? That sectaries may be vicious *privately* does not bear on this question, though often affirmed by way of rejoinder: the question is, why do we not see females of this or the other sect, depending for a maintenance on the wages of prostitution? Is it religion, is it industry, is it shame, is it habit, what is it, that *prevents* this evil? What says fact to this inquiry? and if the hint it comprizes be well founded, may it not furnish some plea for the permission of sects by Providence, since, in truth, smaller bodies of proselytes are, and can be, more carefully inspected by their leaders, than the immense mass of general population, which, though of no church, religious persuasion, or principle, at all, yet is laid to a national establishment, as a *dernier resort*? Who *ought* to have taught these transgressors better? Who *ought* to have enforced discipline of some kind, calculated to restrain, to deter, to correct, or to punish such offenders? or at least, to clear the public ways from this public nuisance, which will, of course, whether justly or not, be attributed to the nation, and to remissness in the instituted guardians of national manners.

The answerers of Mr. Hale have taken different paths: not one of them has considered the subject, as to its evils, their causes, consequences, and the means of prevention.—They have restricted their endeavours to a vindication of the London Penitentiary, as an Institution; and to a refutation of Mr. H's. arguments. This is not all we could have wished.

The first on this list is *Juvenis:* who suggests some good hints; but whose knowledge of the world will be more mature in time. He contrasts the rules of the institution with Mr. Hale's conception of them, and shews that some of the evils he fears have been anxiously guarded against.

Mr. Hale remarks, that "whatever system is exhibited to the view of the lower orders of society, that removes punishment from flagitious crimes, must naturally lead them to think lighter of those sins; and in proportion as these impressions are fastened in their minds, so in proportion will their corrupt inclinations approximate towards those very evils this institution is designed to prevent." This is certainly of serious import, and had it any foundation in truth, as applicable to the Female Penitentiary, I should immediately relinquish the opinion I have hitherto held of this asylum: but the fact is, they have not removed one penalty attached to the delinquency of the prostitute, nor have they power to inflict punishment, except it be confinement, and training her up to industrious habits. But I would ask, which way is the most preferable: to drive her, by coercion, from the paths of lasciviousness, or to draw her from them by the blandishments of virtue, and the satisfaction imparted to her in the pursuit of some honest, industrious, calling? For when the laws are put in force to expel her from the haunts of prostitution, she must have a livelihood, and will therefore, when driven to desperation, pay some hireling for a false character, and by this means gain admittance into a family under the garb of virtue, without one bad habit corrected, or any religious instruction imparted, to amend her future conduct,

while those sent from under the fostering care of the Penitentiary, having of their own accord left their former bad practices, go out into the world with their principles fortified by the kind instruction implanted in their minds: the families who receive them are acquainted with their situation, and, of course, will watch their conduct with circumspection. And here I would observe, that the pangs of remorse they must most, if not all of them, feel at their former bad conduct, the reiterated calls of conscience, and the religious instruction they have received, cannot allow them to pass their hours in that gaiety of heart we might at first thought suppose; for they must ever after look with horror upon those sufferings and privations they have endured.

This is one of the greatest difficulties attending such institutions. To withdraw these persons for a time from their vicious courses, and to let them go at large again without enabling them to maintain themselves by some honest calling, has greatly the air of a mockery of their unhappy condition. To place in respectable families such as *may* relapse, without having cautioned the heads of such families, is unjust: yet, what matron having been so cautioned, would admit such said to be reclaimed characters, and run the risque of their perseverance in virtue? We understand, that this has always been a most copious source of perplexity to the benevolent conductors of the Magdalen: and much discretion, with abundance of trouble, is demanded in the management of this branch of their most honourable institution. It is true, also, that this demands the exercise of a confidence and privacy, which we shall not presume to break. We speak on information received from a member of the committee.

Mr. Hale is justly reprimanded by his answerers, especially by Mr. Shrubsole, for having overlooked the benefits derived from the Magdalen; the directors of which report, that two thirds of the women whom they have befriended, have afterwards proved worthy of the advantages they had enjoyed. If this be true, much that is said against similar institutions on a smaller scale falls to the ground; and we are led to wish for a number of Magdalen retreats alike in nature, though not in establishment.

To enable our readers to judge of this, we insert the Magdalen Report, from 10th of August 1758, to the 1st of January 1807.

Reconciled to friends, placed in service, or other reputable and industrious occupations	2468
Lunatics troubled with fits or incurable disorders	101
Dead	72
Discharged at their own request	560
Discharged for improper behaviour	498
	3699
In the House, 1st January, 1807	76
	3775

Note. Of the number reconciled to friends, or placed in service, some, undoubtedly, have relapsed into their former errors; but many, who left the house at their own request, have since behaved well; and several of those discharged for improper behaviour in the house, have, to the certain knowledge of the Committee, never returned to their evil courses. In the year 1791 great pains were taken to trace out the situation of all those women, who left the house during four years from May, 1786, to May, 1790; and the result of that inquiry, which was made with the utmost accuracy, shews, that during that period, about two-thirds of the whole number of women admitted, were *permanently reclaimed.* The women, when discharged from the house, are, for the most part, under twenty years of age, and it is an invariable rule, not to dismiss any woman (unless at her own desire, or for misconduct) without some means being provided, by which she may obtain a livelihood in an honest manner."

We now revert to Mr. Shrubsole who having noticed a similar statement, adds,

I may now be allowed to ask,——what truth is there in Mr. Hale's assertion, that females, who having deviated from the paths of virtue, and are desirous of being restored by religious instruction, are *not to be found in the walks of prostitution?* And I may also be allowed to remark, that though the intentions and exertions of the benevolent supporters of the Magdalen, have not been happily realized in *some cases*; yet that the aggregate of good, actually done, appears to be considerably greater than the amount of the failures in their endeavours to accomplish it. And that the supporters of the L. F. Penitentiary are warranted and encouraged, notwithstanding Mr. Hale's arguments and censures, to pursue the same measures, and to hope for even greater success.

And let it be observed, that for the first two months after a female is admitted into the Penitentiary, she is considered and treated as in a *state of probation*; that she is under the industrious, moral, and religious disci-

pline and instruction of the house; that her temper and her conduct are closely and strictly observed, and reported on; and that it is on the exhibition of *penitent and virtuous feelings and desires, only*, that she is *fully received* into this asylum.

A prostitute can only be punished, under any law existing in this country, whilst she continues in a state or in the walks of prostitution. The moment she quits these criminal courses, *from any motive whatever*, she is liable to no punishment for any former acts of prostitution. If, therefore, a woman of this description quits her criminal pursuits, she does that which the voice of law, of reason, and of religion call upon her to do; and the conductors of the Magdalen and the Penitentiary are not only justified in inviting them to quit their guilty courses, but they are acting most wisely and benevolently in receiving them also, into their respective asylums.

That this answer to Mr. Hale may have full weight, and a satisfactory effect, on the mind of every impartial person, it is only necessary to separate the two cases, which Mr. H. has confounded together: that of a murderer and of a prostitute. The crime of the former, is at all times whilst he lives, liable to be punished; the crime of the latter ceases to be punishable the moment at which, *from any motive whatever*, she quits a state of prostitution.

Mr. Blair being engaged as a professional man, in the service of this charity, may be supposed to sympathize much on occasion of finding a necessity for its defence: he adduces several instances of the inefficacy of our laws and public institutions to accomplish the object in view; which, together with some other information collected by him, we shall set before our readers. The first case is from the public newspapers.

"The beadle of St. Bride's parish brought, or rather accompanied, before the sitting magistrate (Mr. Alderman Prinsep) a very pretty-looking young woman, who, tired and disgusted at a life of prostitution, and anxious to be received once more into the bosom of society, hoped that, through the recommendation of the magistrate, she might procure admittance to the Magdalen hospital."

She had been four years on the town, and, at length bitterly wailing her sin, implored the refuge which a watch-house might have afforded; but was denied by the men in attendance, because "she had no charge brought against her." Mr. Wightman the beadle urged them to take her into the watch-house for *only one night*, promising to try and get her hard case mitigated in the morning; but that small request was not granted, and he then kindly provided a lodging elsewhere. In the morning, after various delays and examinations before parochial officers, the poor girl consented to go voluntarily as a culprit to the Lord Mayor's and thence to the house of correction, and was even entrusted with the order from the magistrate for her own commitment during twenty-one days! Thus the way was paved by Providence, for her being ultimately rescued from a life of infamy and shame, subsisting on the wages of pollution.

In May 1808, B. a girl aged nineteen, came to the gate of the Penitentiary, without a farthing in her pocket, and having no lodging. She had been taken to the Lord Mayor, for a pass to her place of settlement; but was refused one, because "she had not committed an act of vagrancy."

Many others might be added: and some additional cases are collected and commented on, by Mr. Blair.

The following facts have been forwarded to the Panorama in confidence, by private communication: considerations of various kinds, withheld our making them public before; but, we now avail ourselves of Mr. B.'s language, in which to state them.

There are many instances of young women becoming prostitutes, through compulsion or very urgent necessity. In multitudes of cases, probably, the first exciting cause of irregular desire was the accidental inspection of abominable prints or toys, hawked about this kingdom, and which are fabricated by ITALIAN pedlars or FRENCH prisoners!

The horrible and extensive trade of this kind, which (as a member of the Society for the Suppression of Vice) I know to be carried on in most, if not all, our French prisons, is a fact not generally suspected; and I am extremely sorry to say, that British troops, stationed on guard at these places, are found to have given too much facility to the circulation of those obscene articles, in cities, watering places, and various other towns, &c. The different modes of secreting and vending such filthy productions,—the diversity of channels through which they may be distributed,—and the infectious quality of the poison, in whatever form it is administered, —render the Society for the Suppression of Vice a national blessing, while its efforts are directed towards the eradication of so enormous an offence against the public morals! It is perfectly unaccountable that Mr. Hale, when writing of the dealers in "*obscene prints in schools*," should affirm "the moral turpitude of their crimes was not greater, nor more injurious to society, than common pros-

titution:" for the open iniquities of one class are but as the streamlets of vice, while the concealed workings of the other constitute "the dead sea" in which all the former offenders have been polluted, and are an exhaustless source of innumerable irregular and immoral actions!

Besides, the sellers of filthy pictures can obtain their bread in many other ways, not being excluded from society.

What can we say to a nation which though visibly punished by Providence with exemplary sufferings, yet continues to persevere in such gross abominations?

Mr. Blair gives a glance at the history of receptacles for penitents: they appear to have been of a much earlier date, than might be supposed.

The earliest intimations I have met with in historical writers, of the establishment of such an asylum as this, are the following; whence it clearly appears, that one existed in Paris above three centuries ago.

"Anno 1494, Collegium Prostitutarum Pœnitentium Lutetiæ instituitur."—Jo. Tillii *Chronicon de Regibus Francorum, Lutetiæ*, 1550.

"Hispanos ex Indica navigatione cum Christophoro Columbo rediuntes, ea [Lue] infectos rediisse; junctosque postea Consalvi cœpiis, mali contagione serpente, socios infecisse.—Circa idem tempus institutum fuerat Lutetiæ Cœnobium Prostitutarum Mulierum, ad frugem rediuntium resipiscentiumque."—Arnoldi Ferroni *Rerum Gallicarum*, Lib. II. p. 23.

If my memory does not deceive me, there were also Penitentiaries instituted nearly as soon in Germany, and in particular at Strasburgh.

I have since seen a work* in which notice is taken of a still earlier asylum for Penitents, namely in 1226, called, "*Les Filles de Dieu.*" No authorities are, however, quoted by the writer; and therefore I cannot vouch for the authenticity of his statements, nor have I leisure at present to verify them by further inquiries. The Penitentiary, it is said, "was founded at Paris in 1226, and continued for some years open for the reception of female sinners who had gone astray and were reduced to beggary. In the time of St. Lewis, their number amounted to two hundred; but, becoming rich, they became dissolute, and in the year 1483 they were succeeded by the reformed Nuns of Fontevrault."

"Another establishment, first called *Les Filles pénitentes ou repenties*, and afterwards *Filles de St. Magloire*, was instituted in 1497 by a Cordelier, and had the same destination. He preached against libertinism, and with such success, that two hundred dissolute women were converted by his fervent eloquence. The Friar admitted them into his congregation, which was sanctioned by the Pope."

Mr. Hodson's pamphlet is written in a very reasoning strain: he appears to have *felt* his subject deeply. His manner may be judged of from the following specimens.

Every description of our fellow-creatures has an indisputable claim upon us, as christians, to use every means in our power to alleviate their miseries, to rescue them from vice, and to save their souls. The degree of moral turpitude which may exist in the objects of our benevolence makes no difference, as to the foundation of this duty. Indeed, if their characters be flagitious the worth of the christian duty would appear to be enhanced. "They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick." To restore a person to health, whose life is in imminent danger, is a more valuable act than to heal a slight wound. To reclaim a female deep sunk in iniquity, corrupt and corrupting, is a more estimable service to society than to rectify a principle in one piously disposed. We are, therefore, commanded to be "kind unto the *unthankful* and to the *evil*," that we may be the children of our heavenly Father, "who maketh his sun to rise on the *evil* and the good, and sendeth rain on the just and *unjust*." *Thus* we are to "be *merciful, as* he is merciful."

In that unhappy class of women, from which the Penitentiary selects its objects, you are aware that there is a striking distinction in natural temper, as well as in the degree of their moral depravity. Now it is to the least exceptionable of these, if they manifest a desire to be reformed, that the Penitentiary opens its benevolent heart, and adapts its mild and temperate discipline. As to the more vile and hardened transgressors, upon whom kind treatment would make no salutary impression, let such, if you please, be subjected to a discipline of a severe and rigorous character. If it be possible to save them, let it even be "with fear, plucking them out of the fire;" but let not the Penitentiary be condemned, if upon *others* it "have *compassion*, making a *difference*."

If, then, these unhappy females be proper objects of christian charity; if it be a christian duty to attempt their rescue from vice, and their salvation from eternal perdition, if the aspect and dispositions of the Penitentiary

* "Paris as it was and as it is, or a Sketch of the French Capital, &c. in a series of letters, written by an English traveller during the years 1801—2." 8vo. 1803. Lond.—Vol. ii. p 15.

are adapted to the particular description of females which it selects, and if its administration be wisely and faithfully conducted, then, I say, it is the duty of christians, according to their opportunities and means, to countenance and support it.

That there is ample room for amendment of morals in the private families of this vast metropolis, must be acknowledged with deep regret. As to our being a *Christian* people——but let us hear Mr. Hodson.

What, in this vast city, it might be asked, is the number of those families, in which a system of christian order, instruction, and precaution is established? * In how many houses is family worship habitually and reverently performed? How many masters and mistresses on the sabbath day, in the intervals of divine service, instruct their servants, as well as their children, in the principles and duties of religion? How many, in their temper, conversation, and conduct, exhibit to their domestics an example deserving of imitation? What are the numbers of those who treat their servants as having like feelings with themselves, and manifest a solicitude to make them, as far as possible, comfortable and happy; speaking to them with kindness, and making suitable allowances for the trivial errors of human infirmity? I fear, Sir, a correct answer to these inquiries would not be highly flattering to the christianity and morals of the capital.

Mr. Clarke conceives that there is too much of a spirit of *vindictive* justice extant among the institutions of christian nations, and especially in this country:—that this counteracts the winning and gracious principles of our holy calling; and that it tends to harden the hearts of professors of Godliness, and to render any meditated return to virtue, by open sinners impracticable.—This he supposes to be adopted from the Jewish national institutes.

This gentleman intends to offer his sentiments on this subject in a distinct treatise. We hope he will carefully distinguish between local and moral appointments. He differs from Mr. Hale, and calls in gospel *parables*, as well as principles, to his support. His work is dedicated to Mrs. Pugett, a very pious lady, who, having examined the institution fully, and passed several hours there, left a donation of £100 towards additional buildings.

We must oppose the inference in Mr. C.'s last paragraph, that Mr. Hale's pamphlet is *sold at half price* in order to force its sale: the insinuation is unbecoming; especially, following the concession to Mr. H.'s liberality of mind, that had he visited the Penitentiary his conviction would have withheld his strictures.

It may be suggested, that the sentiments we have adduced in this article, are those of professed moralists: so they are; and that must plead our apology for introducing from Dr Smollett, who would have cried out *methodists!* at the writings under consideration, a passage, which he certainly composed, as a man conversant with the world. Let those who recollect Smollett's opportunities give him credit for the accurate colouring of his picture.

"Of all professions," says he "that of a courtezan is the most deplorable. The most fashionable woman of the town is as liable to contagion, as one in the most humble sphere; she infects her admirers, her situation is public, she is avoided; neglected; unable to support her usual appearance, which, however, she strives to maintain as long as possible; her credit fails, she is obliged to retrench and become a night walker, her malady gains ground, she tampers with her constitution and ruins it; her complexion fades, she grows nauseous to every body, finds herself in a starving condition; is tempted to pick pockets, is detected, committed to Newgate; where she remains in a miserable condition, till she is discharged because the plaintiff appears not to prosecute her; nobody will afford her lodging, the symptoms of her distemper are grown outrageous; she sues to be admitted into an hospital, where she is cured at the expence of her nose; she is turned out naked into the streets, depends upon the addresses of the lowest class, is fain to allay the rage of hunger and cold with gin, degenerates into a state

* You notice "the vain coquettish dress of female servants," as a "growing evil." I sincerely hope, Sir, that the hint which you have thus thrown out will be properly improved. It is, however, important, for this end, that their mistresses should remove from before the eyes of their female servants, the examples which they imitate A proper distinction, nevertheless, should be preserved; for if female domestics are suffered to dress like ladies, and to go to places of public amusement, where they are treated as such, it is not probable that they will be much disposed to discharge, in a proper spirit, the *menial* duties of their situation. The evils which flow from this source, both as to the peace of families, and the ruin of their domestics, are incalculable.

of brutal insensibility; rots and dies upon a dunghill."

Is this lamentable case, then, totally hopeless?—We repeat, is it TOTALLY HOPELESS?—We trust it is not: steps are taking in several considerable parishes to remove this contagious disgrace on our civil police, and our public morals: when they are ready for discussion the PANORAMA will not be backward to introduce them. We hope to see our benevolent Sovereign's name at the head of the undertaking.

In the mean time let us hear the opinion of a philanthrophist, in another case of equal notoriety; equally difficult to be met by public institutions, equally difficult to be quitted by a party once engaged in it; a nuisance equally attendant on a crowded population, great cities, and relaxed manners. In his "State of Mendicity in the Metropolis," speaking of public beggars, Mr. Martin says,

I was unwilling to admit, that the whole in a mass, were either sunk by their vices beneath our pity, or by their distresses placed beyond the possibility of relief.

In such a multitude, there must needs be found a great diversity of character, as well as different shades of misery; and it appeared to me, that we were called upon by justice to discriminate with respect to the former; and by charity to endeavour to remove, or at least to palliate, the latter. But various evils require various modes of treatment; and beggary considered in the aggregate, is a complication of so many, arising from, and aggravated by, a variety of causes, to such a degree of malignancy, as no simple remedy is adequate to remove. . . . . .

—It would not be merely to the REDUCTION OF EXPENSE to the public, nor to the encouragement of INDUSTRY in the parties with a view to their bodily sustenance, that the Commissioners would confine their attention;——*there is yet another point* MORE ESSENTIAL THAN ALL THE REST.

It is the interest of the state, in a political point of view, to promote the moral character of the subject; and RELIGION is the only stock on which morality can be successfully grafted.

To inculcate therefore the sacred and sublime truths of Christian revelation, and enforce the practical duties consequent on a genuine faith, is a matter of the first importance to the nation, and to the individual; and surely a little reflection will be sufficient to evince the cruelty of such frequent execution of unhappy wretches, for the transgression of laws, which *they were never properly instructed to respect.* Indeed no permanent extensive advantage, can be justly expected to be derived to the poor, without inculcating in them the principles of RELIGION and MORALITY; and on this ground the education of youth of both sexes; and *the early impressing on their minds a sense of the obligations of religion, and habituating them to industry, may be strongly recommended, as a momentous object of national concern.*

We shall only add, that Mr. Colquhoun estimates the number of women living by *public* or *private* prostitution in London at 50,000: also that, on an average, of the last half century, every *thirteen* years, not less than ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND YOUNG WOMEN, IN THE PRIME OF LIFE, AND BEAUTY, AND CAPABLE OF BEING FORMED INTO BLESSINGS, HAVE SUNK FROM A MISERABLE EXISTENCE INTO THAT STATE, WHERE THE SYMPATHIES OF HUMANITY, OF MORALITY, AND OF CHRISTIANITY, HAVE NEITHER OPPORTUNITY FOR DISCRIMINATION, NOR SCOPE FOR EXERCISE!!!

Four Discourses on Subjects relating to the Amusement of the Stage: preached at Great St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, on Sunday, September 25, and Sunday, October 2, 1808; with copious supplementary Notes. By James Plumptre, B. D. Fellow of Clare Hall, 8vo. pp. 211, price 7s. J. Deighton, Cambridge; J. Hatchard, London; Cook and Parker, Oxford.

SERMONS on theatrical subjects are bold undertakings. To discuss questions *relating to the amusement of the stage* in the PULPIT certainly calls for great prudence and caution; and to discuss them before such an audience as meets in the *church of Great St. Mary, Cambridge,* (where we have often sat;) an audience of which young men of cultivated minds and ardent feelings form a large majority, demands the greatest delicacy in the choice of topics, the greatest propriety in the management of the argument, and the most judicious selection of words and expressions. The contrast between the sanctity of the place, and any accidental indecorum of language which might occur, or any phrase of equivocal meaning, which might casually be employed, is so striking; that he must possess no small courage who ventures to run the hazard of such an explosion as might burst out.

In our opinion Mr. Plumptre has acquitted himself in this dangerous attempt, with admirable skill and complete success.—We did not hear these discourses* delivered; but we may be sure that the preacher well performed his task; since *the Master of Sidney College*, the pious and learned Dr. Pearson (well known for his many excellent writings, and revered for his virtues, as rector of Rempstone in Nottinghamshire,) now VICE CHANCELLOR OF CAMBRIDGE, who had "sanctioned and advised" the composition of them, honoured "the result with his approbation, expressed in private" to the author; and we are confident that the VICE-CHANCELLOR "will have no reason to alter his good opinion upon making the discourses public." (pp. iii, ix.)

They are dedicated to Dr. Pearson; and we beg leave to call the attention of our readers to them. They were preached last year, when "the subject of the middle Bachelors' prizes, recited in the Senate House, was *Quanquam histrionis artem miremur, quærendum tamen utrum mores hominum emendet magis, an corrumpat scena?*" They were delivered during the continuance of *Stirbitch Fair*.

The learned author has been carried through all the difficulties hanging about his subject, by the force of SIMPLICITY. His language is never inflated. He never affects the orator. He avails himself of the labours of many great men who have incidentally touched upon the matter he had in hand. He quotes liberally; and he plants his authorities (powerful auxiliries) betwixt himself and the furious adversaries with whom he contends. With truth, and such allies, on his side, he grapples with the most renowned heroes opposed to him; engages them in a manly, but not an insulting way; and, in our judgment, he has atchieved a brillant victory.

It is time that some *ductor dubitantium* should write casuistically on "the amusement of the stage;" treating of the duties of authors, licensers, managers, actors, and those persons who frequent our theatres. If the *quantum* of good or detriment resulting from any thing, may depend in any measure on its universal prevalence, there can be no doubt but that "the amusement of the stage" calls aloud for regulation. Says Mr. Plumptre:

> The influence of the stage upon the manners and passions of mankind is universally acknowledged; and, when we consider the size and attractions of the theatres of the metropolis, (under which term I would include all places where any entertainment of a dramatic cast is performed) when we reflect, that there are regular theatres for a considerable part of the year in most large towns, and that there is scarcely a town of a few hundred inhabitants throughout the kingdom, (and some villages,) in which plays are not performed for a few weeks in the year, or every other year, or once in a few years,—that there are companies of players travelling about to our principal fairs, and that these are visited by the inhabitants of the smallest villages,—and when we consider the farther influence of plays, from their being published and read in the closet,—it must be acknowledged as a matter of no trifling concern, whether their general and particular tendency be to promote vice or virtue.

The rev. author of these discourses treats his subject as becomes a *christian* moralists. The Scripture form the only true criterion of morality. Custom, opinion, fancy, fashion, or expediency, furnish the basis of all morality beside that laid down in the pages of holy writ, illustrated by the recorded operation of the attributes of the Deity, and the luminous example of the Redeemer of mankind. The BIBLE is the *load-star* by which our author steers. He never loses sight of his divine guide. He praises, or he brands with the mark of reprobation, whatever he finds in the whole circle of the *drama*, in proportion as it quadrates with, or departs from the rule of fitness he adopts; as it promotes to the glory of the Supreme

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* They are four in number.—I. The lawfulness of the stage considered. Text, 1. Cor. X. 31. Whether, therefore, ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.—II. The abuses and uses of the stage pointed out. Text, 1. Cor. XV. 33. Be not deceived; evil communication corrupt good manners.—III. On wit and ridicule: their lawfulness, and the uses and abuses of them. Text, Ephes. V. 3, 4. Let not foolish talking nor jesting, which are not convenient, be once named amongst you, as becometh saints.—IV. On the most probable means of improving the stage. Text, James IV. 17. To him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin.

Being, or vilifies his providence, or dishonours his name, or tends to the advancement of virtue and true religion; as it is calculated to stimulate man to the performance of good actions, and to render him honest, patient, just, temperate, liberal, merciful, and benevolent; as it serves to degrade the vicious, and to exalt the virtuous. Regulated in this way, the drama may be made a powerful instrument of bettering the hearts of men; and the theatre, which is resorted to for the purpose of relaxation or pleasure, may prove a school of moral instruction.

Mr. Plumptre's method is that of mildness and persuasion. Alluding to Jeremy Collier, and the fierce opposers of the drama, he says, "even the unconciliating invectives against the stage have had their effect in opening the eyes of people to the immoralities and dangers of it, and contributed towards its amendment. What then, may not be expected from endeavours set about in *the spirit of charity?* The attempt is at least desirable and commendable; let us sow the good seed, and trust in the bounty of Providence for an abundant harvest."

His reasoning is erected upon this unquestionable logical axiom—*ab abusu in usum non valet argumentum.*—Abstractedly considered, the *drama* is neither bad nor good. The mere form of dialogue, and the introduction of characters, *(personæ,)* have nothing in them either to approve or reprehend. If the *drama* be abused by the introduction of vitiated morality, obscenity, blasphemy, or even licentious *spectacle*, Ῥηματα αργα, loose and idle language, needless appeals to heaven, and wanton obtestations of the Supreme Being, or the holy *angels*, who cannot be adjured without presupposing them invested with omniscience; such *abuse* furnishes most cogent reasons for judicious and due restrictions, and for a vigilance proportioned to the powerful effect of dramatic representation. Under such controul, why may not the stage become an unimpeachable mean of correcting vice, exposing folly, and checking moral evil?—We must refer our readers, however, to the book itself, to see how the argument is conducted.

We feel ourselves bound, nevertheless, to give a specimen or two of our author's style and mode of reasoning. As to the origin of the stage, for instance:

The historians of the stage seem, indeed, to have concurred in ascribing the origin of the drama to the ode and chorus, set to music, and performed in honour of the heathen god Bacchus; into which, first one, then two, and then more *speakers* were introduced, till, in a short time, it arrived at the state in which we have it in the ancient Greek tragedians; and this was from about the year 536 to the year 400 before the christian æra. So far, perhaps, it may justly be traced to heathenism and to the author of it: but it then becomes an inquiry, whence the heathens acquired this ode and chorus in honour of their gods? The probability is, that it was borrowed or rather stolen, from the worship of the one true God, the Everlasting Jehovah, to furnish out idolatrous rites for the abomination of the gentiles. Certain it is, that some of the Psalms of David (who died 1015 years before Christ) are written in this manner; and the song of Moses, on the deliverance of the Israelites from their Egyptian oppressors, in the year 1491 before Christ, is in the same style of chorus and semi-chorus intermixed.

But, we have an instance in the sacred writings, which seems to come much nearer to our idea of the modern, or rather of the ancient drama. *The Song of Solomon* is now almost universally acknowledged to have been the *Epithalamium*, or marriage song, of that monarch, composed on the celebration of his nuptials with the Shulamite, in the year 1014 B. C.; and was probably performed on that occasion, somewhat after the manner of our cathedral service, or of the sacred dramas, called oratorios, in these days. The author of the Key to the Old Testament observes, "This book may be considered, as to its form, a dramatical poem of the pastoral kind. There is a succession of time, and a change of place, to different parts of the palace and royal gardens. The personages introduced as speakers are the bridegroom and bride, with their respective attendants, together, as some suppose, with the sister of the bride; and, if the ingenious theory of Harmer be admitted, the first and degraded wife of Solomon, whom he considers as the figure of the Jewish church. There is certainly an interchange of dialogue.—The companions of the bride compose a kind of chorus, which seems to bear some resemblance to that which afterwards obtained in the Grecian tragedy. Solomon and his queen sometimes speak in assumed characters, and represent themselves in fictitious circumstances. They descend, as it were, from the throne; and adopt, with the pastoral dress, that simplicity of style, which is favourable to the communication of their sentiments."*

There is another of the sacred books, the

* Gray's Key, p. 307.

book of Job, which, though it cannot be considered as a regular drama, yet certainly is written very much in the dramatic form, "as the parties are introduced speaking with great fidelity of character, and as it deviates from strict historical accuracy for the sake of effect." (Gray, p. 250.) An expositor of the Bible, indeed, goes so far as to say: "It is undoubtedly a piece of dramatic poetry; that the several answers to Job's pleas make three distinct acts, Elihu's reply a fourth; the deity concluding in the fifth: the historical parts at the beginning and the end are a kind of prologue and epilogue, which, like those of the ancients, are plain narrations illustrating the poetical parts." * The opinion most anciently and generally entertained respecting this book, was, that it was composed by Moses to comfort the Israelites during their afflictions in Egypt; and others have supposed it to have been written by Ezekiel to comfort them during their captivity in Babylon."†

Now, although it must be acknowledged, that this sacred poem does not bear the form of a *regular* drama, and was not written for the purpose of being *represented* by different persons, sustaining the different characters introduced, which must always be considered as constituting what we mean by the general term drama, yet thus much we certainly learn from it, that this form of writing was considered, by persons acting under divine direction, as admirably well adapted to convey moral and religious truths. And though, in this particular instance, it would have been presumption in any one to have taken upon himself to represent the Almighty, or his angel, yet, of the other characters it may be said, that, if, instead of being read to the Jews by one person, it had been read by several, or if, instead of reading, the different parts had been committed to memory, and spoken, as if they had been the characters themselves, the effect would have been considerably increased; and one cannot conceive wherein would have consisted the harm of thus delivering this lesson, or any other one of similar concern. If, indeed, in doing this, other circumstances had been added, such as profaneness towards God, or if false morals had been taught, or if the persons assembling to hear this lesson had been guilty of immoralities, then had these circumstances in themselves been wrong; but they would have been no part of the original design, and might have been separated from it again, and thus have left it in its original purity: and this I take to be the case in the *general* question of the *lawfulness* of the stage. Abuses, and those grievous ones, no doubt, exist; but, though they have been long attached to the stage, they are by no means necessarily so, and might be separated from it, leaving it, not only an *innocent amusement*, but a highly rational and pleasing source of instruction.

It may be remarked, too, that St. Paul, (Acts xvii. 28.) in his address to the Athenians, quotes the saying of one of their *poets*, and, in the xxvth ch. of 1. Cor. (v. 33.) he quotes the words of the dramatic poet *Menander*. Now, had he considered dramas as so *absolutely unlawful*, so *bad* in their *origin*, and so corrupt in their very nature, surely he would not have given this sanction to their instructive sayings?

Mr. P. says that "the stage seems to have adopted some sort of false *religion*, as it were, of its own; and so as to confuse the minds of its votaries, and lead them from the true God to lying fables." Its morality is often fantastic, and frequently altogether false. These positions are elucidated by a copious appendage of notes, in which will be found many very interesting disquisitions. The plays quoted or referred to are 154 in number.

With respect to the introduction of prayers on the stage, we subjoin a quotation, which will show our readers, the style in which the notes in general are framed.

My reasons for admitting of prayers, under certain restrictions, are given in the sermon. In addition to what I have there said, I will observe, that prayers and addresses to the deity are introduced into our *oratorios*, which, as I have before observed, (see p. 10 and 40) are *dramatic representations*; yet I never heard any one find fault with these. The objection then seems to be against the *manner* of introducing them, not against the thing itself, and I will therefore bring forward some instances of prayers, which I think are wrong and some which I consider as right.

In the first place, then, I would not allow of prayers offered to false objects, or to the true object upon a wrong occasion.* *Imogen*,

* Quoted by Orton in his Exposition of the the Old Testament, Vol. iv. p. 139.

† See Gray's Key, p. 248, 249.—and Orton, vol. iv. p. 139—Also Lowth's Lectures on Hebrew Poetry, vol. ii. Lect. xxxiii.

* In the poem of *The Landscape*, which contains many beauties and displays much taste, the author says:

To heaven devoutly I've address'd my prayer.—

The attention is immediately roused to consider what can have thus excited his devotion; when we are told it is,

Again the moss-grown terraces to raise,
And spread the labyrinth's perplexing maze;

in *Cymbeline*, when she is in bed and about to go to sleep, says,

To your protection I commend me, Gods!
From *fairies*, and the tempters of the night,
Guard me, beseech you. A. II. S. 3.

Here the prayer is addressed to the wrong object, and admits the existence of *Fairies*.

Macduff, after hearing the murder of his wife and children by *Macbeth*, says,

Gentle Heaven,
Cut short all intermission; front to front,
Bring thou this fiend of Scotland, and myself,
Within my sword's length set him; if he 'scape,
Heaven forgive him too! A. IV. S. 3.

which implies a wish, that Heaven may *not forgive* him; which, notwithstanding the injuries *Macduff* had sustained, is certainly an unchristian wish.

I saw this play acted at Covent-Garden Theatre, in October 1807, after some years entire absence from all theatres, during which time my ideas respecting plays had undergone very great changes. When the performer went down upon one knee and spoke this, I felt very much shocked.

To shew how prone mankind are to abstract their thoughts from christianity, when they get to the poets and the common occurrences of the world, I cannot forbear bringing forward a passage from THE BISHOP OF LANDAFF'S *Speech intended to have been spoken in the House of Lords, November* 22, 1807, wherein he says, speaking of the ruler of France, "There is not an admiral, an officer, a sailor, in the British navy, who does not burn with impatience to have an opportunity of attacking the enemy; who is not ready to exclaim with *Macduff*,

Within my sword's length set him; if he 'scape,
May heav'n forgive him too."! p. 42.

This is the more remarkable, as only three pages farther on, the venerable and pious prelate, speaking of the calamities which would befal us, were we to become a prey to the invader, says, "Sooner than all this should happen, I would say *(did Christianity permit such a wish)* may the fate of the *Saguntines* become the fate of Britons!"—p. 45.

Replace in even lines the ductile yew,
And plant again the ancient avenue.
B. II. l. 8.

This surely is too trifling an occasion upon which to address heaven. In the same poem *curses* are bestowed in the same wanton style:

Curse on the pedant jargon, that defines
Beauty's unbounded forms by given lines!
With scorn eternal mark the cautious fool,
Who dares not judge till he consults his rule.
B. I. l. 79.

And again,

Curse on the shrubbery's insipid scenes! &c.
B. II. l. 219.

In the tragedy of *The Regent*, where *Manuel*, the supposed murderer of *Dianora's* husband, offers her the choice of submitting to his will, or of having her child murdered, she says,

Yet a moment pause! *(kneels)*
My Father and my God, O, Thou of mercy,
Look down, look down, upon the wretch'dst woman
That ever rais'd the imploring eyes of anguish,
And guide her to her choice—Choice! Lose my boy?
Him, Maker, whom thou gav'st me with sharp throes?
No; let thy pity wash the stain away,
If I devoted fall to save my offspring.—
A. 5. S. 3.

To the first part of this prayer I see no objection. In the latter she gives way to the sin of "doing evil, that good may come." (Romans, iii. 8.)

In *Hamlet*, A. III. S. 3. there is a scene, where the *King* is represented as stung with remorse, on account of the discovery being made of his having murdered his brother, and his reflections thereon. Some of them are very good, but the passage is too long and too well known to be quoted. At length he kneels, and continues for some time in that posture, praying, or rather endeavouring to pray silently; till finding his soul too much distracted with a sense of his sin, he gives it up. During this scene Hamlet enters; and, seeing him unguarded, would put him to death, but that he thinks killing him, whilst at his prayers, would be the mean of sending him to heaven, and so his father would not be *revenged*. This part of Hamlet's character is so shocking, and contrary to the spirit of christianity, that it is omitted on the stage. It is much to be wished that the same *principle* were extended. Our plays would then be much improved, and the passage before quoted from Macbeth would be equally omitted.

Will those who object to prayers *acted* upon the stage, allow children to be taught to kneel and lift up their hands, as in act of devotion before their heavenly Father, long before they can have an idea of such a Being as God? "Men are but children of a larger growth," and there are many grown persons, I fear, almost as little acquainted with their Creator and Redeemer, and as ignorant of the duty, and the nature and efficacy of prayer, as a child of a few years old can be, and to whom such a sight may be a valuable lesson.

In *A World without Souls*, (p. 25) are these remarkable words, which I submit to the consideration of the reader: "The first accents which Caroline St. Amand ever heard from the lips of her parents were those by which they taught her to know God: and her knees were bent, and her hands closed in

the attitude of devotion long before it was possible to know the object of prayer. They loved indeed to see her *rehearse* those *scenes of piety*, which they trusted she would *act upon the stage of life*."

It is an awful consideration that the two great theatres of the metropolis have so recently been laid in ashes. It were well that in the new theatres a new system of dramatic composition, a new system of theatrical representation, and a new system of management *before* the curtain could be adopted. Immoral as the *stage* is, what shall we say to the state of the *lobbies!* He must be either a bold or an inconsiderate man who will lead his wife and his daughters through them, or permit his sons to encounter the swarms of prostitutes which infest them. They were not so in Garrick's time.

We heartily wish that a copy of Mr. Plumptre's book were put into the hands of every dramatic writer; that it were studied by the managers, and well considered by the Lord Chamberlain, and all who have any controul over the theatres. The LITERARY PANORAMA has never failed to stigmatize offences against sense and decency committed by those who write for the stage; and we call upon all who labour for the public in the same department of literature, to co-operate with us. The public journalists, and the reviewers, should make it a common cause to set a mark of infamy on all dramatic authors who offend against religion and christian morality. We are proud of the attestation which Mr. P. bears to our zeal; with which we conclude our account of his book. After remarking, "it is a pity that there is not some work particularly devoted to the examination of all our dramas which are acted in a season, both in a moral and religious point of view;" and lamenting that the monthly journals already established have not made this a more important article in their selection; he adds, in the last page of his work,

Since writing the foregoing sentences; and just as this sheet is going to the printer's, a friend has called my attention to the LITERARY PANORAMA, for May 1808, in which there is a review of the comedy of the World, and which is very much in the style here mentioned.

The writer objects to two of the characters, on moral principles, and shews wherein the delineation is faulty. He mentions, likewise, the oaths introduced, with references to 33 pages in which they appear; attaching blame to the licenser for suffering them to pass, and recommending the notice of this practice to the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and to the Magistrates. (See Literary Panorama, vol. iv. p. 299, also p. 288.) I wish that I had opportunity and leisure for referring to more of those reviews before I close these notes. If they are in the same style, I trust that they will have a considerable influence on the minds of all the different descriptions of persons concerned in our theatres, and most cordially do I wish them success.—(January the 3d, 1809.)

The Exposé; or, Napoleon Buonaparte unmasked, in a condensed Statement of his Career and Atrocities; accompanied with Notes, &c. 8vo. pp. 240. bds. 6s. Miller, 1809.

THE man who ventures to expose a villain in his true colours, who strips him of the visor with which he seeks to delude the credulous multitude, confers an essential benefit on society. The readers of the LITERARY PANORAMA are pretty well acquainted with the "career and atrocities" of the Corsican; and, consequently, are capable of forming a just estimate of his character; but, as there are people in the world who yet profess to admire him, the attempt to undeceive them is praiseworthy. We are told, that "the chief aim in the composition" before us "has been, to render the narrative concise, to occupy the mind but for a short time in the reading, yet to endeavour to leave an impression which might come home to the bosom of every one;" and, in this aim, the author has been successful. The subjoined excerpt, while it proves that his powers of condensation are not of an inferior description, will also serve to enforce sentiments which we have frequently inculcated.

It is completely evident, from every step in his conduct, that peace with Buonaparte is invariably a deceitful cessation from arms, for his own advantage; and that he only requires peace for a season, that he may gain time to meditate new mischief, and effect it. Even while he was negociating peace with England, he seized the dominion over Italy, deaf to British remonstrance, and indifferent to the consequences; and the very next day after peace had been signed, as if to insult her, he deprived the prince of Orange of all claim to the stadtholdership of Holland, sent

commissaries to all the principal sea-ports in Great Britain and Ireland, to learn, by every possible information, in what way the United Kingdom might be attacked to the best advantage; during the whole time of peace, continued to accuse and calumniate Great Britain, and endeavoured to dictate to its government in the way he was accustomed to conduct himself with haughtiness to the subdued nations on the continent, till her patience was exhausted, and she was compelled to go to war, to maintain her dignity and independence. This Buonaparte must have wished; that the odium of the measure, to those who did not know the aggression which England had received, might be removed from himself.—He stript the Pope of his temporal dominions because he maintained peace, and would not join his forces to assist him in the destruction of mankind. He compelled Spain to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with him; and by that means forced her into war contrary to her wishes and interests; and subsequently made war against her himself, because she would not receive a new Sovereign from his hands. He carried war into Egypt, when the Porte was in profound peace with France: he kept peace with Portugal only to rob her by subsidies, till he could safely attack her, and seize upon her dominions: he forced Russia to make war with England and Sweden; and he broke peace at different times with every part of the world where he could extend his armies in search of fresh plunder and new conquests:—and this is the man who talks of peace! "As for himself," (said the hypocrite Buonaparte, in a letter which he addressed to the arch-duke Charles at Vienna, and, from his whole conduct, it is hypocrisy in the extreme), "if the overture which he had the honour to make to him could save the life of a single man, he should pride himself more upon the civic crown, which his conscience would tell him he should have deserved, than upon the melancholy glory arising from military success." But the world is become too wise to be longer blinded by his artifices.

After the numerous lives and expositions of the conduct of Buonaparte, which have, from time to time, appeared, very little, perhaps, in the shape of novelty, ought to be expected on the subject: but the work before us is not altogether without its claims in this respect; as will be seen from the following anecdote, which is related on the authority of an eye-witness.—On the return of Buonaparte from that successful campaign, in which, by facing the bridge of Lodi, and achieving several other splendid victories, he had compelled the Austrians to accept of a peace, the palace of the Luxembourg was magnificently prepared for his reception.

The minutest circumstances, observes our author, will often develope the ruling passion of the mind beyond greater occurrences; and Buonaparte's conduct in the Luxembourg evinced that an insatiable ambition had habitually a predominant sway. When Buonaparte approached the spot, or elevated platform, upon which the directors were seated, he was observed to ascend the first step calmly; and then, in a hurried manner, accompanied by an agitated look, placed his foot suddenly upon the second, and as hastily withdrew it; and by that reserved action seemed to say, "This throne I shall mount, but the time is not yet come; pause, my aspiring thoughts for a time!"

The postscript contains a patriotic tribute to Sir John Moore, and his army: it concludes with observing, that

The oppressor of the continent has now fully seen what an English force can accomplish, under the most unfavourable circumstances, on foreign ground: he has felt its strength again at Corunna, as he had before experienced it in Egypt, at Maida, Vimiera, and on the ocean; and he can readily imagine what Great Britain could perform, were she attacked on her native soil.

The spirit of her sons would rise with indignation, as that of one man:—through the whole circuit of the sister isles, there is not an individual but would exclaim, whatever were the number of the tyrant's hordes,

"We would not die in that man's company
That fears his fellowship to die with us!"

Buonaparte may aim at universal dominion; but he must know and feel, THAT, TRUE TO ITSELF, the British empire can never be subdued!!!

Mr. Coxe, brother to the Archdeacon of Wilts, is we understand author of this Exposé. He relates the following anecdote concerning the Bastille, of the veracity of which we have no doubt; as we knew a gentleman who had been confined in that place, and who had been liberated just before the revolution, who frequentlyhas related to us a similar account. This person (the Marquis de P.) was so grateful for the accommodation and comfort he had received from the governor, the Marquis de Launay, that being at Paris at the time of the attack of that prison, and hearing of his arrest by the *peuple souverain*, he instantly flew to rescue and save him; and forcing his way through the crowd as they were conduct-

ing the governor to be murdered, he exerted all his power and strength, in soliciting his release from the merciless savages, till at length he was wounded by a sabre in the forehead, and, falling, was trodden under foot; from which imminent danger he escaped to hear that his humane friend had been basely assassinated by the agents of the philosophers and the duke of Orleans.—But to return to Mr. Coxe.

That the Bastile, under the old regime, in the reign of Louis the Sixteenth, was more terrible in the sound than it was terrific in the interior management, with respect to its conduct to prisoners when under confinement, or in its subsequent consequences, may be made evident from some letters which the writer has in his possession. They were transmitted by a friend, who, from the malicious conduct of a consul of one of the northern powers, who had falsely represented him to the minister of police as a spy, was arrested at one of the sea-ports, where he was settled as a merchant in business, conveyed to Paris, and sent to the Bastile. This was in the year 1781, at the time of the American war, when France was courting the northern confederacy, which were associated under the title of the armed neutrality; and his liberation, therefore, was the more honourable to the French government. His papers were examined; he was interrogated; and, after five weeks, was liberated, and introduced to the Count de Vergennes on his restoration to society. He states, that although his confinement was solitary, he had soon the use of a library, might choose what books he pleased; and having never read Moliere, was so entertained with him that the fits of laughter which seized him, would have made any unfortunate neighbouring prisoner, *had there been any*, think him mad, and envied him the loss of reason, which had deprived him of the apparent sense of his captivity. He was allowed wine, had three meals each day, and he described the cook as being an excellent one. These circumstances are mentioned, though minute, because from the nature of the fact, they are interesting. His room was an octagon of twenty feet square, with double doors, a fire-place, and a glazed window strongly barricadoed, of course, in all directions; and furnished with a bed, two chairs, and two tables. He spent his time, he remarked, cheerfully, as he was conscious of his rectitude, and that his character would be cleared. To such men, neither the Bastile, nor any other prison, could have alarms.

How different were the prisons under the republican reign of terror! and how opposite are they under the new dynasty! Few men under the republican rule were incarcerated, however innocent, who did not endure every indignity and privation, while confined! and when restored to light, it was only to see the guillotine, and bow their necks under its keen stroke; to be submerged, or undergo some equally fatal catastrophe. Under the new dynasty, *the prisoners are said to die by their own hands!* are deported; or, in other words, doomed to breathe the pestilential and infectious air of the swamps of Cayenne; condemned, by that measure, to a lingering and almost certain death; or they are made to descend into the *oubliettes* of the prisons, and all further knowledge of them ceases; they are only remembered to have once lived. Such were the blessings of French *republican* government, while it lasted; and such are the present advantages of *imperial* benevolence and humanity!

Caledonian Sketches, or a Tour through Scotland in 1807, to which is prefixed an explanatory Address to the Public; on a recent Trial. By Sir John Carr. 4to. pp. 564. Price £2 2s. Mathews and Leigh, London, 1809.

Sir John Carr has thought proper to introduce this volume by an apology for his action at law against a pamphlet,—or, as he says, the *frontispiece* to a pamphlet, in which he was treated with very little courtesy. We have never considered the knight's conduct on that occasion as magnanimous or dignified; and the event showed that it was not correct. As an amusing, and to a certain degree, an instructive, writer, we have done Sir John justice. To be always original, is more perhaps, than should be demanded of a modern traveller. That his remarks should be important, or profound, is a proposition not to be too rigidly enforced. No man can give what he does not possess. A summer expedition cannot afford opportunities for observation equal to those of which a longer residence might take advantage. An occasional guest seldom sees the house in a litter: He is treated with civility; and can do no less than make a civil report. The writer before us, has been so far sensible of this, as to study propriety in the title of his work, at least, as we infer from his modesty in calling it "Sketches." We could have wished that the same sense of propriety had induced a more careful revision of his diction in some places, or,

that the MS. had been submitted to the inspection of a judicious friend.—For, though this volume is less abundant in that unwarrantable phraseology, which debased the language of this gentleman's former publications, yet should some wicked wit, intent on finding blemishes, or, on magnifying blemishes into crimes, stumble on such expressions as the following, in a practiced writer, what a "Pocket Book" might he make from a compendium of them!

"The admirers of the *sublime and beautiful in poetry* may be gratified by seeing"—what? an epic poem, perhaps —"a *lock of hair* of this illustrious bard at Lord Fitzwilliam's, at Richmond." That a visitant at Cambridge should mention (whether or not he *saw* them) the MSS. of Comus and other poems, in Milton's hand writing, may be proper enough: but, by what association of ideas is a lock of hair combined with the sublime and beautiful in poetry?

"Professor Porson styled a Plato, beautifully written on vellum, a *monument* of literature."—Are not all ancient copies of classic authors monuments of literature?

"Stamford stands upon a rocky soil, so porous, that the inhabitants have only to make a cess pool or deep hole, and *every thing* thrown into it soon disappears." Why then, we advise them to throw in the two *additional bells*, of which Sir John complains in the preceding sentence, as overloading St. Mary's church.

"The clouds, which rolled heavily and low, as soon as *I* ascended this desert began to disburthern themselves with the copiousness of a shower bath all the rest of the way." If *I* had not ascended this desert, would they not equally have disburthened themselves? The reader will observe, that this *beginning* extended nearly *twenty miles*. "Upon his arrival in the Caledonian capital, an English stranger is *at first* surprised at the following *definitions*. A square is called scale-stair—a round stair, a turnpike—a court is often called a square. The Parliament house is an exception—its site is sometimes called a close—sometimes a square."—We recollect completely our arrival in the Caledonian capital, but not a word of such *definitions* was vouchsafed to us, at first. Moreover we defy a Londoner to disentangle the confusion that arises from the different senses in which the word *square* is used in this passage. Sir John should have said "a square *stair case* is called a scale stair—a round stair *case*, is called a turnpike."—The Parliament house is *not* an exception; for Parliament *Close* is the passage which leads from the High Street to Parliament *Square*. Sir John says, p. 77, "the *south* and west sides of the Bank of Scotland appear in the frontispiece"—whereas the *north* front is, and must be, one of the two exhibited.—Sir John says the *dome* of the Register office is "50 feet in diameter and 80 high:" preposterous dimensions for a dome! he means the whole apartment which is covered by the dome, is 50 feet in diameter and 80 high.

"The men and women, in fine white mob caps, and without shoes or stockings, danced an Iona fandango before the Duke."—Does Sir John mean to say, that the *men* wore white mob caps? If the men wore any caps, they were surely *blue bonnets*.

The brevity and force of the inscription at Petersburgh on the statue of Peter I. "*Petro primo, Catherina secunda,*" has misled Sir John into a hapless imitation of it. On the obelisk at Glasgow, intended to commemorate our immortal admiral, he proposed to inscribe, "Glasgow to Nelson:" but, *Glasgow* is not of the same genus as *Nelson:* one being a city the other a man. The equality implied in this inscription is, therefore, a fallacy; and our language refuses to suffer such violence. The inscription in the Botanic Garden at Edinburgh, *Linnæo posuit Io.Hope.* is good: but had it been *Linnæo posuit Edinburgh*, it had been barbarous: unless some *person*, the Earl of Edinburgh, for instance, had been the party intended by the term.

Fine writing should not be expected from a traveller; but his style and expressions should be clear, correct, and legitimate; or, by what power of divination shall his reader, an utter stranger to the subject described, form any notion of it? The respect we bear to our native language has induced us to complain of these anomalies: but we now direct our attention to more pleasing themes.

The northern capital of our island has been so frequently visited by travellers from the south, especially since the in-

crease of commerce, and the exclusion of English ramblers from the Continent, that little which deserves the character of *new* is to be expected from the observations of a summer visitant. Edinburgh has lately been the subject of many "Descriptions;" Perth has published its "Memorabilia;" and other cities their "Guides;" so that much which a writer remarks in respect to them, has the air of being repetition from these easily-procurable companions.

We know not whether this sufficiently accounts for our preference of those chapters of the volume before us which describe Highland manners, and the northern counties of Scotland, in general: But by this preference we do not mean to deny that parts of Sir John's account of Edinburgh, and its vicinity, may be read with pleasure.

We cannot, indeed, compliment our traveller on having possessed the very best of qualifications for a Scottish tourist; since he declares his abhorrence of the bag-pipe in almost insulting terms; although he was fortunate enough to partake of "a musical banquet,"—conducted by several "highly approved performers."

I was pressingly invited to the rehearsal in the ancient assembly-room, before the judges, and informed that it was a great favour to be admitted. I shall never forget it! As soon as the prize-judges were seated, the folding-doors opened. A Highland piper entered, in full tartan array, and began to press from the bag of his pipes, which were decorated with long pieces of ribband, sounds so loud and horrible, that, to my imagination, they were comparable only to those of the eternally tormented. In this manner he strutted up and down with the most stately march, and occasionally enraptured his audience, who expressed the influence of his instrument by loud and reiterated plaudits. For my part, so wretched is this instrument to my ears, that I could not discover any difference, in regard to expression, between "The Gathering of the Macdonalds" and "Abercrombie's Lament*," each sound being to me equally depressive, discordant, and horrible. Several, and, as I was informed, highly approved performers, followed, with a few and short, but welcome intervals, filled up by Highland dancers, who favoured us with some reels, in which agility, without the slightest accompaniment of grace, seemed the only object of attainment. I observed that these poor fellows had good reason to be jealous of the pipers, as their performances were suffered to be of very short duration, and the attention gladly removed from their nimble activity, occasionally accompanied by a peculiar shrill whoop, to the dismal drone of the pipes, which Butler has so well and so wittily described:—

> Then bagpipes of the loudest drones,
> With snuffling broken-winded tones,
> Whose blasts of air, in pocket shut,
> Sound filthier than from the gut,
> And made a viler noise than swine
> In windy weather, when they whine.
>
> HUDIBRAS.

Most of the pipers were very fine men, and looked to great advantage in their full costume. Many of them had gained prizes; and, in the hope of procuring further honours, had come from very distant parts. One came from Mull, and another from Sky. I believe it might have been three hours that common politeness compelled me to endure the distraction of this preliminary trial of skill; and I left the room with nearly the same sensations with which I should have quitted a belfry on a royal birth-day.

The Highland pipe is blown with the mouth, and the Lowland with a small bellows. The Highland pipe requires a prodigious power of breath to sound it, and is loud to a deafening degree when performed in a room. It plays only the natural notes, and is incapable of variation by flats or sharps. Yet the pipers frequently force it to play tunes requiring higher notes, an attempt which produces the most horrid discord. The bag-pipes are said to be of great antiquity. In Rome was discovered a most beautiful bas relievo, of Grecian sculpture, representing a piper playing upon his instrument, in the dress of a modern Highlander.

Sir John also found a bag-pipe among the musical instruments played on by angels in the basso-relievos of Roslin Chapel: yet, even this celestial authority, cannot persuade him, that the instrument was brought from Heaven. We have better arguments, however, in behalf of the harp; and—no offence to the maidens of Erin, or the bards of the principality,—we give *ad libitum* permission to the cultivation of Caledonian skill on this truly pleasing instrument.

How much it is to be regretted that in the Highlands there is not now one harper to be found, although the harp was once cultivated with great success from a very early age. That it ever had been used has till lately been much doubted. In 1460, a lady of the family

* *Lament* is a sort of dirge, in commemoration of deceased persons of eminence; and some airs are called *ports*.

of Lamont brought a Caledonian harp from Argyleshire to the house of Lude, upon her marriage into the family of Robertson, of Lude, where it has ever since remained. When the lovely, but unfortunate, queen Mary made a hunting excursion into the Highlands of Perthshire, she carried a harp with her, which is now also in the family of Lude. And there is scarcely a poem which is either sung or recited in the Highlands in which the harp is not celebrated.

Every person of taste and feeling must regret the decline in Scotland of this exquisite and affecting instrument, and be shocked at its having been succeeded by the bagpipes.

The Arts are certainly improving in Scotland: yet much remains to be done, before their general state will rival that in the south: and, we conceive, that the south will, for a long while to come, hold out superior attractions to distinguished genius in this branch of polite study. Sir John's account of Wilkie, merits attention.

I have peculiar pleasure in mentioning Mr. David Wilkie, a young artist, who, without the advantage of having visited Italy, has almost *imo et altu* arrested the public attention, and whose works have acquired its unqualified admiration. As this distinguished artist has awakened so much interest, it may gratify my readers to mention something of his history, which will show by what trivial accidents the predominant powers of the mind are frequently brought into expanded and successful exercise. I cannot do this more agreeably than by using the modest language of this meritorious artist, which I do with his permission. "I was born," says he, "at a small and obscure village, of the name of Cults, near Cupar, in the county of Fife. My father is a clergyman, and pastor of that village. The first inclination I showed for painting was, I believe, at a very early period of my life, when I used to spend my mornings with an old woman in the neighbourhood, who frequently gave me a piece of chalk to amuse myself with, which I used to do by drawing the figures of men and women on a board. Having from this time shown a strong propensity towards the art, my father sent me to an academy at Edinburgh, where after studying for five years, under the direction of Mr. Graham (a painter of considerable eminence), I came to London."

The character of the inhabitants of Edinburgh is correctly drawn by our author.

Although my stay in Edinburgh was short, yet, from being much in society, I had a tolerable opportunity of making my remarks upon the people. Amongst the tradesmen I observed punctuality, sobriety, industry, and much natural civility. In their domestic manners they are said to be much improved, and to resemble those of their own class in England. In the higher walks of society, I observed, united to a more punctilious regard to family rank than is observed in England, a genuine politeness, unmingled with the frippery and affectation of character, which are frequently the associates of those in the same social scale in the south. Amongst the men this trait is rendered peculiarly attractive by the uncommon degree of literary attainment and general information which they possess: the former the result of that expanded system of education which abounds in Scotland; and the latter the fruits of that spirit of emigration which induces the Scotchman, perhaps more than the native of any other country, to transport his talents, and carve his fortune and his honours in different regions. A Scottish gentleman is a highly-finished character. He is well bred, yet moral; brave, yet courteous; highly cultivated, but unassuming. Having seen many countries, he still prefers his own, to which he returns with a mind more expanded, but not less pure, than when he left it.

Amongst the ladies there is a frankness of character which forms the happy medium between the frequent reserve of an English lady and the almost unrestrained freedom of a French woman of fashion. With a Scottish lady a stranger is not puzzled to devise new stratagems, every time he meets her, to draw her into an intimacy. Her acquaintance seems impregnated with friendship, and is guarded by a natural modesty, which gives a purity to her conversation, and fills the person to whom she addresses herself with equal esteem and respect for her. The Scottish women are in general accomplished, though I do not think that they cultivate music either so much or so successfully as my own countrywomen; but it is to be remembered that they have not their advantages in this respect. In England almost every young lady plays and sings with tolerable excellence, and many are perfect mistresses of music, owing to the liberal, and perhaps extravagant, encouragement given to the first masters in that delightful science. Indeed the Scottish ladies very liberally allow the superiority of the English in elegant female education, and consider it a great advantage.

The Scotch excel in learning languages; and the strong literary turn, so visible in the character of the Scottish gentlemen, is, in a milder manner, communicated to the fairer sex. Their conversation is always more sensible than playful; and they manage a point of intellectual disputation with equal talent and delicacy. I am well informed that the winter parties in Edinburgh partake very

much of the enlightened and agreeable character of the converzationes of France and Italy.

In their domestic conduct the Scottish ladies are exemplary. Although marriages and divorces are infinitely more easily effected in Scotland than in England, rare are the instances of conjugal infidelity, either on the part of the husband or the wife. This excellent trait is confirmed by the following enumeration of actions of divorce, raised in the Commissary Court of Edinburgh:—

1805.....12
1806.....16
1807.....21

We are vexed to see this disposition to divorce encrease: few as these numbers are, yet they are nearly doubled in the short space of two years!

The characters of the inhabitants farther north meets with equal favour from our knight.

Speaking of the Highlanders, he has brought together many of their most commendable features. We certainly prefer the man, and the traveller, who chooses to behold men and things with cheerfulness rather than with gloom: and Sir John may honestly be congratulated on this disposition, since he will not only find himself a more welcome guest from his vivacity, in his travels, but even in the journey of life he will find this quality a recommendation.

The present Highlanders, says our author, appear to unite sentiment to serious habit; they are inquisitive, thoughtful, and intelligent, and they have a sort of melancholy sensibility, tempered with much natural courtesy, which renders them highly interesting. Their noble form and pensive mind finely correspond with the wild and sublime scenery in which they move. This may perhaps have aided in forming that part of their character. In the course of my Highland rambles I had frequent intercourse with the natives who spoke English, and I was always surprised to find the great intellectual curiosity which the Highlanders displayed in their inquiries after our own manners and customs: they have frequently walked by the side of my carriage, or of my horse, for miles together, during which I had many a shrewd interrogatory propounded to me.

In talking of the English, they always spoke of us as a separate people. An old Highlander once told an English gentleman that the expedition to Ferrol would certainly fail, as there were so many *foreigners* engaged in it. "Foreigners!" exclaimed the gentleman, "what do you mean?" "Why, there are only *Englishers* and *Irishers* employed," replied the Scotchman.

I was also much struck with the natural ease, perfectly free from vulgarity, as well as the social turn, of these people. I saw an unaffected dignity of deportment, which I should think splendour could not dazzle into that mean sheepishness and conscious inferiority frequently observable in the peasantry of other countries. A Highland farmer presents to me the figure of a Roman one. The Highlander seems to measure man by a noble standard. When you look at his face and form, you will naturally say, "Nothing sordid or selfish can be cherished there." Lord Moira, in an affecting speech upon the interests of Ireland, eloquently observed, "That that man walked safely who walked uprightly, as he who moved in the Grotto del Cano, by carrying himself erect, avoided the deadly atmosphere which clung to the earth below, and destroyed the baser animal that crawled." Thus it is with the Highlander; in the midst of poverty and privation, such as the south never exhibits, he is, by a powerful moral sense, more than by reflection and education, preserved from mean and unworthy actions.

Although in a rude period the Highlanders had no very correct notions of the sanctity of property, many are the instances which might be adduced of Highland integrity, which grew with the growth of civilization. The following little anecdote will shew how widely the uprightness of the Highlander is respected:—Whilst Corsica was in our possession, the butler who had the care of the Governor's plate, upon fetes, and great public occasions, used to request that some of the *men without breeches*, meaning some soldiers of a Scottish regiment on service in the island, might have the charge of it during the entertainments.

In battle the Highlanders have repeatedly covered themselves with glory in various parts of the world. They are temperate; and society is so thinly and widely dispersed, that they have seldom an opportunity of assembling to indulge in gratifications that are *violent to sobriety*. Their hospitality, as well as that of the Scottish peasants in general, is a subject of merited admiration: they have but little to offer, but what they have they cheerfully give: it is generally an Arcadian banquet of milk and cream, and oaten cake. This noble quality their exquisite poet, Burns, has celebrated with epigrammatic point:—

"When Death's dark stream I ferry o'er,
(A time that surely shall come,)
In Heav'n itself I'll ask no more
Than just a Highland welcome."

I was much pleased to find that hospitality in the Highlands had assumed an appearance of high civilization. Amongst the Highland

gentlemen I was never pressed to drink more than was perfectly agreeable to me, although formerly drinking was carried to such an excess, that in the house of a chieftain two servants were always in waiting to take up those who dropped from their seats through intoxication, when they were conveyed to their beds in a chair constructed for the purpose with poles.

It is a curious circumstance, that, notwithstanding the natural external gravity, or rather peevishness, of the Highlander, his spirit is alive to the sounds of joy when festive merriment invites. They are extremely fond of diversions of all sorts, of dancing, and of music, at the sound of which their countenance begins to brighten. In this respect they resemble the Russians. Almost every piece of social labour is alleviated by singing: on the banks of rivers the women employed in washing sing as they rub their linen in the passing stream; the boatmen, as they row, keep time with their oars to some lively or pensive strain; and the reapers sing as they cut down the corn.

It is well known that the Highlanders are remarkably delicate towards their women; and that, in matrimonial life, their fidelity and attachment cannot be surpassed. A custom exists amongst the Highland ladies, which strongly reminded me of the same class of females in France. When a stranger has been visiting a family, and is about to take leave of his hospitable friends, a young lady of the Highlands will offer her hand at parting, and sometimes present her cheek, glistening with a tear of unconcealed regret. Such conduct is completely consistent with delicacy; it flows from unaffected innocence; it means nothing but kindness, and the libertine could not mistake it. I was fortunate in experiencing this artless and cordial attention more than once.

The Highlanders are remarkable for their filial affection and obedience. An undutiful son or daughter, in the Highlands, is ranked amongst those who blemish human nature.

Sir John insists, that Highland accommodations are improved since Dr. Johnson published his Tour; and that the inns are better. Though the Dr. be no favourite among the inhabitants, yet his work is enumerated by the present traveller, among the causes that have contributed to their amelioration. The climate, however, is not changed: it still continues to be "nine months winter, and the rest bad weather."

It will be supposed that our author did not forget an undertaking so considerable as the Caledonian Canal. His account of it, however, is not superior to that given in Panorama, vol. III, p. 1251. IV. p. 861. and, possibly, it was drawn from the same sources.

On the whole, the state of society in the north seems to be improving: politeness, and, we trust, comfort, also, is more widely diffused among the people, than heretofore. But there are ample opportunities for improvements. Sir John observes the restricted state of the fisheries, with regret. The establishment of manufactures, has hitherto failed, so far as it depended on Highland assiduity; but, in proportion, as labour becomes the evident and permanent mean of support, the people may think more honourably of it; and future ages may see establishments in places which now bear no marks of active industry.—— This may prove to be no despicable advantage derived from the employment given by the Caledonian Canal.

We could with pleasure extract several of Sir John's accounts of places: but our limits forbid. He entered Scotland, by a route not commonly taken; by Jedburgh; and of course, he avoided the mail coach high road. From Jedburgh he proceeded to Edinburgh, where his stay was but short: he pursued his route by Queen's ferry to Stirling; thence to Perth, and along the customary road to Aberdeen and Inverness. We hope that the roads making to facilitate intercourse in the Highlands, will relieve future visitants from such hazardous passages, as were *performed*, by our adventurous knight; who more than once wondered by what good fortune he had escaped with a whole skin and bones unbroken. Sir John returned by the western coast; taking Glasgow in his way. Some pretty views adorn the volume, but on a smaller scale than usual with this gentleman.

A Comparative View of the Plans of Education as detailed in the Publication of Dr. Bell, and Mr. Lancaster, &c. By Joseph Fox. Pp. 72, with Tables, and an Appendix of 8 pages. Price 1s. 6d. Darton and Harvey, London, 1809.

We mention this pamphlet for the benefit of those who interest themselves in establishments of the benevolent description intended by the writer. We give no opinion on the merits of the case: or the priority of the claimants. We wish the

reformation of many thousands among us; and as that has been left to the efficacy of ignorance long enough: we incline, for variety sake, to experiment the efficacy of instruction. We have always thought that the first step to the discharge of duty was a knowledge in what that duty consisted: this we recommend in the form of instruction, in the first place, and then the addition of motives by which to enforce it. As to the mode of effecting this, there will always be a difference of opinion: much like what there is on the subject of short-hand; that to which the individual has been accustomed, and which is become familiar by practice and habit, will retain its superiority in his esteem; and *this*, says he, triumphantly, may justly be dignified with the title of "The Flying Pen."

We add a few instances of the extensive benefits derived from these institutions.

In the Borough school alone 4000 children have been educated, whose parents were of of the poorest description, and hitherto no instance has been noticed of any one of these being charged with a criminal offence in any court of justice. In this school the progress of the children in learning is rapid; it is no uncommon thing for one or two hundred boys to obtain tickets of commendation daily, and more than one hundred to have rewards for merit in the course of a single week. The improvement in morals, and the habits of order among the children who are educated on this system in town or country is of the most gratifying nature.

At Bristol a school for 300 childen has been opened, and the order is so complete, that a boy of thirteen can keep school as well as the master. At its commencement, profaneness was so common among the children, that it was not unusual for 70 or 80 to be found swearing in the school room in the course of a single week; such instances now rarely occur.

In the town of Swansea is a school in which 270 children are now educating.

At Cambridge, the school consists of about 230 boys.

At Canterbury the number of children is about 400.

The school at Dover, established by John Jackson, Esq. M. P. for that place, has been already productive of much good;—the children mostly belong to sea-faring people, and it was said "if you can bring these boys into order, you can do any thing;" This school consists of near 200 boys.

In the city of Rochester a school for 200 boys has since been established.

A school upon the same plan has been established at Lynn. This school consists of 230 boys, and is in an excellent state of organization; and it is stated in the school master's report, that in November last he had 20 boys in the Rule of Three who did not know figures in the preceding May.

The duke of Bedford, deeply impressed with the importance of extending these schools throughout the nation, has established one at Woburn for a large number of boys.

The plan is even now spreading upon the continent of America. In New York a school has been established for 180 children which has given such universal satisfaction, that they now propose to enlarge their premises, so as to accommodate from 5 to 700 children. The example of New York is about to be followed in other parts of the United States.

The Curate Catechising: or, a familiar Exposition of the Church Catechism, addressed to the Children of a Country Parish; with suitable Questions for their Examination therein. By the Rev. W. Thistlethwaite, B. A. price 1s. pp. 68. London, Hatchard. 1809.

A Catechism is itself an instruction to the ignorant: it should not, properly speaking, need illustration: but, if illustration be attempted, it should be by means of sentiments and phraseology, more easily to be understood, than the catechism itself. We should recommend a *commonness* of diction, a familiarity of speech, terms chosen on much the same principles as the one-syllable introductions to learning; and ideas which the most ordinary understanding could not mistake. We cannot describe this little performance as meeting our wishes: we do not deny that the curate's questions are important; that he understands them himself; and that he could answer them satisfactorily: yet we acknowledge, that some of them would puzzle us, to answer without premeditation; and if the subjects this curate examines can answer them, with understanding, they are the most extraordinary "children of a country parish" we ever had the honour of being acquainted with. We quote the questions annexed as explanatory of the first division.

What is your state by nature?—Prove this.—How did you come into this state?—Give Scripture proofs.—How are you to be delivered from it?—Prove this.—How is an interest in Christ obtained?—Does merely re-

ceiving the outward sign of baptism necessarily confer spiritual privileges?

These are very important enquiries: but the ability of the party to comprehend the terms in which they are proposed, and the ideas included in them, might lead us to think they were addressed to doctors in divinity, rather than to "children of a country parish."

A Concise and Impartial Statement of the Religious Opinions, general Character, &c. of the most eminent Sects and Parties, which divide the British Christian Church: &c. &c. In a familiar Conversation between a Youth and his Friend. By C. Hulbert. Small 12mo. pp. 59. Price 1s. Wood, Shrewsbury, Taylor, London.

GENTLE reader did you ever see a bed of flowers growing beside each other in peace and tranquility, without impeding the passing breeze by which each was refreshed?—Why may we not consider the different religious sects among us under this simile? All are not roses: or violets, or tulips, or daisies: some are anemonies, others crocuses, some are holy-oaks, others water lilies. Very well, they all look pleasing enough in a parterre; and as for rooting them out—No! not by the consent of any who adequately enjoys the Panorama. Britain is the land of toleration: and this little tract describes the sects which are settled in one town of it, Shrewsbury, in language at once respectful and conciliatory. Perhaps, it might not be amiss if the tenets of the principal sects in all our towns were explained, to their neighbours in a manner equally familiar; for we have had repeated occasion to observe that many who were powerful vociferators for their own religion, exclusively, were not able to explain in what that differed from the profession of others, whom they condemned. If good people were better acquainted with each other, they would find more points of mutual resemblance than they are aware of:—and as to the bad of all persuasions, why truly we refer them to any religious interest, *our own always excepted!*—Something of the same sentiments, if we guess rightly, animates Mr. H. though, after all, he decides in favour of the established church, for himself:

Should the preceding and following plain and simple statement of the real opinions of so great a majority of those who profess the religion of Jesus, convince the sceptical observer, who is prejudiced against christianity on account of the variety and very opposite opinions he supposes it inculcates, that among that variety there is not one party whose profession and principles do not enjoin the strictest morality, as well as cheer life by a prospect of future bliss; and should it at the same time be a means of preventing illiberality of sentiment in youth the general consequence of a knowledge of the opinions of one party only;—I shall be satisfied;—but should it be fortunate enough to meet the approbation of my christian brethren in general, or in any degree tend to heighten that deference and respect which is due to each other's judgement; and thereby increase brotherly love, and affection, the desire of my heart will be fully accomplished, and my feeble efforts amply rewarded. C. H.

An Introduction to the Study of the Holy Scriptures, containing a Concise Account of the Principal Events in the Old and New Testaments, Chiefly Designed for the Use of Young Persons. By a Clergyman of the Church of England, Pp. 200, price 3s. 6d. Hatchard, London, 1809.

Works of the description of that before us are very useful. We are therefore extremely our ready to encourage them. Nevertheless to meet our entire approbation, requires more judgment than is usually employed on them. The principles of every science or art, should be laid with uncommon care: they should comprise nothing doubtful, or superfluous; nothing on which the mind by ruminating, after a time, may be led to questions, and so to *painful* uncertainties.

By way of instancing the propriety of our remark, we quote a few words.

Almighty God having thus finished the great work of the creation, on the seventh day from which he begun it, he rested; this *the Jews* called the sabbath, which by God's command they *ever after* kept holy, abstaining from all work upon that day: to perpetuate the remembrance of this event, and of the resurrection of our Saviour, we observe the Sabbath now called Sunday.

From this paragraph it might be thought that there were *Jews* instantly after the creation: whereas, we know that this appellation is comparatively modern. Neither is it free from confusion to say, that "we observe the sabbath, to perpetrate the remembrance of the creation:" neither is it correct to affirm, that the day which the Jews called *sabbath* is by us called *sunday*.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama *Office, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work, free of expence.*

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

BOTANY.

Mr. Bewick, the celebrated engraver on wood, has been long engaged on a System of Economical and Useful Botany, which will include about 450 plants, the most useful in medicine, diet, and manufactures. The text has been prepared by Dr. Thornton, containing a body of information relative to the history and uses of the several plants.

CHEMISTRY.

Mr. S. Parkes, author of the Chemical Catechism, has in the press the Rudiments of Chemistry, with familiar illustrations and experiments, in a pocket volume, illustrated by neat copper-plates.

CHRONOLOGY.

Dr. Hales will shortly publish the first volume of a new Analysis of Chronology. The work will form three quarto volumes.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

The Rev. Mr. Belfour has collected his papers, entitled The Lyceum of Ancient Literature, with the intention of forming them into 3 volumes.

FINE ARTS.

Early in April, we hear will be ready for publication, Coloured Engravings, finely executed, in imitation of the Drawings, being Sketches of Costume, Character, and Country in Spain and Portugal, made during the Campaign and on the Route of the British Army in 1808-9. By the Rev. W. Bradford.—The work is only to be obtained by subscription.

GEOGRAPHY.

Mr. John Carey has in a state of great forwardness, large four-sheet Maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, on which will be delineated the most recent divisions, and every geographical improvement, to the present time.

HISTORY.

The Right Hon. George Rose will shortly publish, in a quarto volume, A Narrative, by Sir Patrick Hume, of the Events which occurred in the Enterprize under the Command of the Earl of Argyle, in 1685; from an original manuscript. With Observations on the Posthumous Historical Work of the late Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox.

Mr. Maurice has finished the second volume of his Modern History of Hindostan; which completes the plan he undertook to execute.

Mr. John Lloyd, of Cefnfaes Maentwrog, in Merionethshire, proposes to publish by subscription, in two quarto volumes, The Records of North Wales; consisting of all the state papers relating to that part of the principality, with every document that will throw light on the history of former times; arranged and digested in proper order, with notes historical and practical.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Mr. Saunders, Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, is preparing for publication, a Treastise on some select practical points relating to Diseases of the Eye, and particularly on the nature and cure of the Cataract in persons born blind.

Mr. Alexander Walker, of Edinburgh, has in the press a compendious, but very complete, System of Anatomy.

Dr. Adam's work on Epidemics is nearly finished at the press. It is an address to the public on the laws that govern those diseases, and on the late proposals for exterminating the small-pox.

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE.

Letters of Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, with some of the letters of her correspondents, will shortly be published by Matthew Montagu, Esq. M. P. her nephew and executor.

Mr. Robert Ker Porter's splendid work upon the Costume of Russia and Sweden, with a Journal of his Travels in Russia, will be very soon ready for publication.

An Apology for the King's Supremacy, and Memoirs of the Supremacy of the Pope, with its rise, progress, and results in different ages and nations, so far as relates to civil affairs, is in the press, and will form an octavo volume.

The Travels of Lycurgus, the son of Polydectes, into Greece, Crete, and Egypt, in search of knowledge, is printing in a duodecimo volume.

The works of the late James Barry, Esq. in two quarto vols., are nearly ready for publication.

POETRY.

Mr. Campbell has a new poem, Gertrude and Wyoming, or the Pennsylvanian Cottage, on the eve of publication.

The Sailor Boy, in four cantos, by the author of The Fisher Boy, is in the press.

John Ferriar, M. D. will shortly publish The Bibliomania, a poetical epistle to Richard Heber, Esq.

THEOLOGY.

The Rev. Thomas Gisborne, M. A. has in the press an octavo volume of Sermons, principally designed to illustrate Christian morality.

A work will soon appear, in octavo, under the title of the Ecclesiastical and University Annual Register; the object of which is to furnish an opportunity for the preservation of documents which may o tain interest with the body, for whose use it appears to be so immediately designed.

Dr. Edward Popham, Rector of Chilton, Wilts, has nearly ready for publication, Remarks on various Texts of Scripture, in an octavo volume.

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MONTHLY LIST OF WORKS PUBLISHED.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Mrs. M. A. Clarke, 2s. 6d.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Rev. P. Wood, F.L.S. By C. Wellbeloved, 8vo. 6s.

CHEMISTRY.

The Chemical Pocket Book; or, Memoranda Chemica, arranged in a compendium of modern chemistry; containing an account of the recent discoveries of Mr. Davy, respecting the chemical agency of electricity; the metallic nature of the fixed alkalies, of ammonia, and of the earths; the decomposition of sulphur and of phosphorus, &c. By James Parkinson. 9s.

DRAMA.

Valentine's Day; or, The Amorous Knight and

the Belle Widow; a new and original comedy, in three acts. 3s. 6d.

GEOGRAPHY.

A complete System of Geography, Ancient and Modern. By James Playfair, D.D. Principal of the United College of St. Andrew, &c. Vol. ii. 4to. 2l. 2s.

HISTORY.

A History of France, from the commencement of the reign of Clovis, in 481, to the peace of Campo Formio, in 1797. 12mo. 6s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

A correct Copy of the Evidence taken before a Committee in the House of Commons upon the Conduct of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. 3s.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Observations on some of the most frequent and important Diseases of the Heart; on aneurism of the thoracic aorta; on preternatural pulsation in the epigastric region; and on the unusual origin and distribution of some of the large arteries of the human body. Illustrated by cases. By Allan Burns, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery, Glasgow. 8vo. 7s.

Anatomico-Chirurgical Views of the Nose, Mouth, Larynx, and Fauces; with appropriate references by J. J. Watt. Folio. 1l. 11s. 6d. plain, 2l. 12s. 6d. coloured.

METEOROLOGY.

Seven Meteorological Journals, of the Years 1801 to 1807, kept in London. By William Bent. With an Appendix, containing a table, from a similar journal, of the greatest, least, and mean state of the barometer, thermometer, and hygrometer, and the quantity of rain, in every month of the year 1808; and some tables and remarks on a series of journals for twenty-four years, from 1785 to 1808 inclusive. 8vo. 10s. 6d. The Appendix separate, 1s.

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE.

Thoughts on Reanimation, from the reproduction of vegetable life, and the renewal of life after death to insects. By J. Collier. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Reflections on the Appointment of Dr. Milner as the political Agent of the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland. By the Rev. T. Elrington, D.D. 2s.

The Bricklayer's Guide to the Mensuration of all Sorts of Brick Work, according to the London practice. By T. W. Dearn. 8vo. 7s.

An Essay on Sepulchres; or, A proposal for erecting some memorial of the illustrious dead in all ages, on the spot where their remains have been interred. By William Godwin, 8vo. 4s.

De Motu per Britanniam Civico, Annis MDCCXLV et MDCCXLVI, Liber unicus. Auctore T. D. Whitaker, LL.D. S.S.A. 12mo. 6s.

Asiatic Researches; or, Transactions of the Society instituted at Bengal, for inquiry into the history, antiquities, and literature of Asia. Printed verbatim from the Calcutta edition. Vol. ix. in 8vo. 12s. 4to. 1l. 5s.

Essays, Biographical, Critical, and Historical, illustrative of the Rambler, Adventurer, and Idler. By Nathan Drake, M.D. Author of Essays on the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian, &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d.; a few copies in post 8vo. 14s.—Vol. ii. of this work is in the press, and will contain essays on the various periodical papers which, in imitation of Steele and Addison, have been published between the close of the 8th vol. of the Spectator, and the commencement of 1809.

NOVELS.

Amelie Mansfield, par Madame Cottin. 3 vols. 13s.

The Sailor's Orphan: a tale. By Mrs. Costello. 3 vols. 13s. 6d.

The Forest of Comalvi. By May Hill. 3 vols. 15s.

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An Elegiac Tribute to the Memory of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Moore. By Mrs. Cockle. 2s.

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A View of the Natural, Political, and Commercial Circumstances of Ireland. By Thomas Newenham, Esq. author of an Inquiry into the Population of Ireland. With a map. 4to. 1l. 7s

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An Attempt to Elucidate the pernicious Consequences of a Deviation from the Principles of the Orders in Council. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

Considerations, addressed to a Young Gentleman, on some trials of principle and character which may arise in the course of his ministry. By Stevenson Macgill, D.D. Minister of the Trone Church of Glasgow. 12mo. 4s.

The Way in which we should go: a sermon preached in the parish church of St. Botolph, Cambridge, on Sunday, Dec. 11, 1808. By J. Plumptre, B.D. 1s.

The Clergy of the Church of England truly Ordained. By the Rev. T. Elrington, D.D. 4s.

The Connection between the Work of Man's Redemption and the Divine Agents engaged in it: a sermon preached at St. Mary's, Oxford, Nov. 27, 1808 By C. R. Cameron, M.A. 1s. 6d.

A Preservative against Unitarianism, in a Letter to L. Carpenter, LL.D. By D. Veysie, B.D. 1s.

A Sermon, preached before the Grateful Society, in All Saints Church, Bristol, Nov. 14, 1808. By the Rev. W. Shaw, D.D. 1s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A Series of Views in the University of Cambridge, from drawings by R. B. Harraden, jun. No. 1. 4to. 10s. 6d. It is intended to complete the work in six numbers, same size as Lyson's Magna Britannica: each number to contain four views, with letter-press: 100 proof impressions will be taken on wove paper. 20s.

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

Homo sum :
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

AFRICAN INSTITUTION.

At a General Meeting of the Subscribers held at the Freemasons' Tavern, March 25, H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester, Patron and President, in the Chair.

A Report having been made to the Meeting, by the Board of Directors, of their proceedings during the past year, it was resolved unanimously, on the motion of Mr. Spencer Stanhope, That the Thanks of the Meeting be returned to the Directors for the report now read, and that the substance thereof be printed.

The Earl of Moira having informed the Meeting, in a very impressive speech, of his having recently learnt that Sir Sidney Smith had been presented by the Prince Regent of Brazil with an estate, and with a number of Negro Slaves to be employed in cultivating it, and that the use Sir S. Smith had made of this gift, was immediately to liberate the slaves, and to allot to each of them a portion of this estate, to be cultivated by them, as free labourers, for their own exclusive benefit, it was resolved unanimously, on the motion of Mr. Wilberforce, That his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester be requested to communicate to Sir S. Smith, the high sense entertained by this Meeting, of his admirable judgment and liberality in the above instance, and to return him their warmest thanks for a line of conduct which is so truly honourable to the British name and character, and which may be expected to be productive, in the way of example, of the happiest effects.

The thanks of the Meeting were presented to H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester, for his indefatigable exertions in promoting the objects of the Institution, and for his able conduct in the Chair—and to Mr. Macaulay, for his assiduous attention to the interests of the society.

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For some interesting Original Papers on the Slave Trade, addressed to the SPANISH DEPUTIES now in England, see page 163.

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SOCIETY FOR BETTERING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

For the able Report made and presented to this Society by Dr. Garthshore and Mr. Colquhoun, vide page 144.

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CIRCULATING CHARITY-SCHOOLS IN NORTH WALES,

By the Rev. T. Charles, of Bala.

In my travels through different parts of North Wales, about 23 years ago, I perceived that the state of the poor of the country in general was so low, with regard to religious knowledge, that not one in twenty, in many parts, was capable of reading the Scriptures; and in some districts, upon particular inquiries, hardly an individual could be found who had received any instruction in reading. A few friends set a subscription on foot to pay the wages of a teacher, to be removed circuitously from one place to another, to instruct the poor in reading, and in the first principles of Christianity, by catechising them. This work began in the year 1785. At first only one teacher was employed: as the funds increased, the number of teachers proportionably increased, till they amounted to 20. The fruit of these circulating-schools are our numerous Sunday-schools all over the country; for without the former, we could not have obtained teachers to carry on the latter, and I find we cannot go on without some of them. There are yet many dark places in different parts of the country, where none are found able and willing to set up Sunday-schools. My only remedy, therefore, is to send thither the circulating-schools. Besides, I find it absolutely necessary that the circulating-schools should occasionally revisit those places where the Sunday-schools are kept, to revive them, and reanimate the teachers and the people to carry them on. The funds of the schools are at present very low. At first I hired teachers for £8 per annum, now I pay £15; so that I might keep 20 then, nearly at the expense of 10 now.

.....

CHARITY FOR THE BLIND.

The Rev. W. Hetherington, in the year 1774 enabled the governors of Christ's Hospital, London, to pay annuities of £10 each, to 50 blind persons. Other benevolent persons have since made such munificent additions to Mr. Hetherington's Fund, that the governors are now enabled to extend the annuity to *four hundred* other persons.

The petitioners must be persons born in England (to the exclusion of Wales and Berwick upon Tweed) aged 50 or upwards, —who have resided three years in their present abode,—who have been totally blind during that period,—who have never begged, nor received alms, nor have been deemed objects of parish relief; but persons who have been reputably brought up, and who need some addition to what they have, to make life more comfortable under the misfortune of blindness.

The Governors lately advertised, that, from th 15th of October to the 3d of November, in every year, they are ready to issue from the counting-house of their hospital, upon the *personal application* of a friend, petitions for any blind persons duly qualified,—the great extent of the charity rendering it impracticable to attend to letters.——What a noble charity is this, by which £4,500 is annually distributed among 450 distressed objects!

DIDASCALIA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Another new farce, entitled the *Unconscious Counterfeit*, was performed at this theatre for the first time on Feb. 9.

Cap. Dashfort, the nephew of a nobleman, flies from his London creditors into the mountains of Wales, where he is benighted with his lacquey; and in the midst of an harangue on the beauties of romantic excursion, is set upon by thieves. The two travellers escape to a hospitable mansion-house, the owner of which has received a letter apprising him of the visit of a friend's nephew, who is to marry his daughter, but means to come upon him *incog.* The old gentleman instantly determines that the benighted officer is the man, and accordingly facilitates the intercourse between his daughter and the stranger, who, delighted with her appearance, resolves to make use of his good fortune. though he has no idea of the father's mistake. In the meantime, the real *incognito*, Belville, who had already captivated the young lady's heart at a ball in the neighbourhood, arrives at the mansion, but finds the bloom of the business brushed away by the stranger. His arrival is soon followed by that of his uncle Chucklebag, who is an old usurer, and principal creditor of Dashfort, whom he has pursued with great ardour into Wales. The equivoque is then well carried on between all the parties, and the whole matter is of course cleared up on a general meeting of the parties, and the piece ends.

From these materials the author has contrived to make a tolerable farce; in point of merit, rather above what we have lately witnessed, unencumbered with despicable puns and contemptible clap-traps.

.....

On Thursday, Feb. 23, a new opera was performed at this theatre. As we could not gain admittance, we have had recourse to the report of a respectable print, which, we understand, upon the credit of several of our friends who were present, is a true and faithful account. A second representation was advertised, but the melancholy event of the conflagration of the theatre prevented it, and at the same time deprived us of the satisfaction of judging for ourselves.

"Mr. Ward, secretary to the board of management of this theatre, a gentleman and a scholar, who ought to have known better, has condescended to take advantage of his hold of the managers' ear, and has "sung them a song of sixpence," in hopes of getting "a pocket full of rye." In other words, he has insinuated into the house an opera, which proves that there is a "lower depth" than Messrs. Dibdin and Hook's "lowest deep profound." It was produced *(animus meminisse horret)*, under the title of the *Circassian Bride*; and discovers about as much notion of dramatic invention and sprightly writing, as would be found in the first scene-shifter the managers might pitch upon. The incidents are brought about with as unwieldy a gait as that of an elephant; the turns are like those of a crocodile, and the points deserve that name about as much as the head of a chub fish. The action is occasioned by the wars of the Tartars and the Circassians, in which, by a new sort of "*Modo me Thebis*," three English persons are made to interfere. Two of these are sailors, and are kind enough to give us frequent assurances, by their words, of that bravery which we know English sailors to possess, only by their deeds. This sort of rubbish is falling into its just disrepute; and the clap-traps on this occasion caught only hisses: the galleries are "old birds" by this time; and what plot the opera contains is wholly stale and anticipated.

"The songs are somewhat better, in point of composition, than the dialogue; but for these, we are well informed, Mr. Ward is indebted to the contributions of every friend he had, who could put a rhyme together; and, looking at some of the songs, we should not wonder if, like Valentine, in Love for Love, he told his servants to get the maids at crambo of an evening, and put down the results of their invention. One of the best songs in the opera, is the production of Mr. James Smith; and another, which is not quite the worst, of Mr. Hook; and, in short, the lyre of the Circassian Bride is struck by as many hands as that of Collins's Ode on the Passions, with this difference, however, that it does not produce such beautiful and various tones as that of the lyric poet.

"We have hitherto been wholly silent respecting the music of this opera, because we did not wish to involve its consideration with that of the opera itself, which is wholly unworthy of it, and from which we shall be happy to see it eternally severed. It is the composition of Mr. Bishop, and is in many places original, and beautiful in the highest degree. There is a quintet of the highest merit; and an excellent duet, admirably adapted to the style of its singers. But neither this, nor

> Helm, nor hauberk's twisted mail,
> Procession, battle, could avail
> To save its guilty soul from last night's fears,
> From critics' curse, from author's tears;

and the jury of the house found the opera *Guilty—Death.*"

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CONFLAGRATION OF DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

We mentioned in our last number the destruction of Drury-lane Theatre by fire: the following are some of the particulars attending that calamity:—

Saturday, Feb. 25.

At half past eleven o'clock, last night, this magnificent edifice appeared almost one immense blaze of fire. The night was dark, but in a moment the atmosphere was illuminated, and the light was as strong on the steeples and the roofs of the houses for miles round as in the brightest sunshine. The fire had in a manner seized upon every part of the building at once, and raged with irresistible fury. Such was the fierceness of the flames, that the unwieldy mass of fuel, which this superb pile afforded, was almost exhausted before two o'clock this morning. The advantage of having a great public structure of this kind, in an isolated situation, was apparent on this melancholy occasion. Although the engines could not arrest the progress of the flames in the theatre, they were able to play upon the surrounding buildings, and thus saved the neighbourhood from destruction. In contemplation of fire, there was a reservoir full of water on the top of the building, which fell in. From the theatre down to St. Clement's church, which had been perfectly dry an hour before, was scarcely passable at two o'clock from the depth of the water.

The Thames appeared like a sheet of fire, and the wind, which blew from the south-west, wafted the burning matter aloft in the atmosphere for many miles round. When the leaden cistern fell in, it produced a shock resembling an earthquake, while the matter forced up into the air, seemed like a shower of rockets and artificial fireworks combined. At three o'clock the walls fell; and most fortunately, they fell inwards; had it been otherwise, their great weight must have crushed a number of houses. It being a Friday in Lent, there was no performance, and the house was shut up.

The building of this immense theatre cost 200,000l. The property in scenery, dresses, decorations, music, &c. &c. is almost incalculable. The house, it is said, is insured to a considerable extent. It is reported that one man lost his life by a fall of one part of the wall in Princes's-street. One of the fragments of a lofty wall, with several loose stones, seemingly nodding to its fall, during the forenoon of Saturday, excited great apprehensions lest the populace, pressing from all parts, should be too near at the time. The fire, at the same time, continued glowing in the remains of the building like so many stoves.

A party of the horse-guards patroled the streets in the vicinity, and remained upon the spot during the greatest part of Saturday. The spectacle of such an immense building on fire, was strikingly impressive on the observers at Hampstead, Highgate, Islington, and other villages situated upon the eminences near town, during the night.

The effect of the immense floods of light which were emitted from this extensive building, and, by reason of its great height, which enlightened all around, was, to render every other part of the heavens apparently *very* dark, although this had not been previously remarked to any uncommon degree. The moon shone; but ther light was comparatively feeble, and of a most disastrous and melancholy *blue*. The same was observable of all the lamps in the streets. So great was the volume of heat that rose into the atmosphere, that the clouds gently floating over or near the burning space were dissolved, and gradually thinned into transparent vapour.

Never did the inhabitants of the metropolis behold so near an approach to the spectacle of a volcano, as on this occasion; but without its horrors; as there was no earthqnake, nor running lava, nor sulphureous stench. The spectators knew that the building was isolated, and that the flames would be checked 'ere they could make any further progress, after they had destroyed the theatre itself. That was considered as doomed to destruction, the first moment of the flames' appearance.

The cause of this disaster is, with the greatest probability, laid to the want of caution in some plumber's workmen, who had been employed to effect repairs rendered necessary by the late severe frost, and the sudden thaw following. But the blame due to their negligence is diminished by the consideration of the alterations made in the construction of various parts of the theatre since it had been finished.

To accommodate some of the smaller rooms, understood to be dressing rooms, several small fire-places had been built, and the chimnies necessary to these were not conducted with consummate skill. We have been told that Holland, the architect who built it, warned Mr. Sheridan of the possible consequences of these chimnies; observing at the same time, that as "the *skeleton* of the building, contained much timber, only those who were intimately acquainted with its construction and *anatomy* could estimate their importance." The fire lighted by the plumbers is supposed to have heated a beam or beams, and gathering strength, it acquired a power which defied all endeavours to suppress it.

The immense quantity of timber employed in the construction of this edifice, was intended, it is said, by the architect, to facilitate the passage of sound, the theatre being very large; indeed, the space to be filled by

the voice of the actor was too extensive for pleasant speaking or convenient hearing.

.....

The Performers having obtained permission to perform three nights at the Opera House, the following Address, written by Mr. Eyre, was delivered by Elliston on the occasion—it is certainly more congenial to the matter than the extempore piece of oratory (preserved in the archives of the Literary Panorama, Vol. V. p. 302.) spoken by Mr. J. Kemble, in consequence of the misfortune of Covent Garden.

Oft have you seen, upon the silver tide,
A floating bulwark, Britain's guard and pride,
With tow'ring masts, that ages might defy,
(Those naval pillars of her victory),
With gaudy streamers, and with sails unfurl'd,
Looking defiance on the wat'ry world!
Her crew, as hardy as the rocks, that brave
The bold invasion of the furious wave,
With dauntless valour, send on ev'ry breeze,
These sounds of triumph—"Britain rules the seas!"

Yes, on her foes her vengeance she can pour—
But who can still the elemental roar?
What voice can calm the Ocean's dreadful sound,
When winds sing out the sailor's dirge around?
Or, when by light'ning struck, the ship displays
The double horrors of the funeral blaze?
The crew, desponding, leave the burning deck
And turn with anguish from the sinking wreck!

And thus, our vessel, whose stupendous height,
Shone with the radiance of Apollo's light,*
Which erst had stood the many hostile blows,
The awful thunders of our *Critic Foes*,
Is now dismantled, cast away and burn'd,
And all her trophies into ashes turn'd!

Whilst *we*, the shipwreck'd Mariners, were toss'd
Upon the world's wide seas, and nearly lost;
But Hope, the steady pilot of the soul,
Took to this *Life-boat*, and preserv'd the whole;
Bore us in safety to the friendly shore,
Where kind Protection open'd wide this door;†
Offer'd a shelter to the suff'ring crew,
Whose future efforts must depend on you;—
Your lib'ral aid must help us to refit,
And arm the Muses for the war of Wit—
Whilst we, the Champions of the Poet's cause,
Will study to preserve the Drama's laws,
And gain the meed of merit—your applause.

* Alluding to the figure of Apollo, which stood at the top of the theatre.—By the bye, when this theatre is re-erected, we trust we shall see *Christian* Shakespeare in the place of *Heathen* Apollo—the father of the English Drama surely cannot be considered as unappropriate for such a situation, if there must be a figure in this dreadfully high situation.

† Alluding to Mr. Taylor, of the Opera-House, who gave the free use of his theatre, for three nights to the company.

.....

The following boast was uttered in the epilogue spoken at the opening of Drury-lane theatre in 1794, on which occasion we were present. It was spoken by the present Countess of Derby, then Miss Farren:

Our pile is rock, more durable than brass,
Our decorations, gossamer and gas;
Weighty, yet airy in effect—our plan
Solid, tho' light—like a vain alderman;
'Blow wind, come wreck;' in ages yet unborn,
'Our castle's strength shall laugh a siege to 'scorn.'
The very ravages of fire we scout,
For we have wherewithal to put it out?
In ample reservoirs, our firm reliance,
Whose streams set conflagration at defiance.
Panic alone avoid, let none begin it—
Should the flame spread, sit still, there's nothing in it,
We'll undertake to drown you all in half a minute:
Behold, obedient to the Prompter's *bell*,
Our tide shall flow, and *real* waters swell;
No *river*, of meand'ring *pasteboard* made;
No gentle tinkling of a *tin cascade;*
No *brook* of *broadcloth* shall be set in motion;
No ships be wreck'd upon a *wooden* ocean;
But the pure element its course shall hold,
Rush on the scene, and o'er the stage be roll'd,*
Consume the scenes, your safety still is certain,
Presto, for proof let down the Iron Curtain."*

* The curtain was here drawn up, to show a piece of water on the stage, filled from the reservoir on the roof of the theatre. A bridge was thrown over the water with an arch, and a man rowed in a boat under the arch, while the music played "*The jolly young Waterman.*" The iron curtain was afterwards dropped in joints, and the stage was completely separated from the audience. Several men then came forward with sledge hammers, and beat the curtain, to convince the audience that it was IRON.

The reservoir had on the morning of the fire, been emptied for the purpose of being staunched, and for which a fire had been lighted in the coffee-room, adjoining the reservoir; the reservoir being therefore in this state, could be of no use in stopping the conflagration.—The iron curtain had been some time since removed, from its being found incapable of being let down, from rust and other impediments.

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THEATRES DESTROYED.

Drury-lane was built 1662, destroyed by fire 1672, rebuilt 1674, pulled down 1791, rebuilt 1794, destroyed again by fire on Friday evening, Feb. 24, 1809.

Covent-garden was built 1733, enlarged 1792, destroyed by fire Sept. 1808.

Opera-house, Haymarket, opened 1704, burnt down 1789, the foundation of the present house aid 1790.

Pantheon, Oxford-street, opened 1772, converted to an Opera-house 1784, burnt down 1792.

Astley's Amphitheatre burnt down on the Duke of York's birth-night 1794, rebuilt and burnt down a second time in 1803.

Royal Circus destroyed by fire on the Prince of Wales's birth-day, 1805.

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COVENT-GARDEN COMPANY, HAYMARKET.

A new farce called *Is he a Prince?* said to be translated by Mr. Grefulhe, from the German, was produced at this theatre on February, 7. The young Prince of Anhalt, after succeeding his father, has just returned from his travels, creates a great bustle among the courtiers, but particularly in the bosom of an old maid of quality, who sends to the Prince's portrait-painter for a likeness of her sovereign, in order to surprise him with the delicate compliment of wearing it on her introduction at court. The miniature arrives, and is given to the care of the lady's niece, who, while she is comparing the portrait with that of her secret lover, Capt. Lindorff, is surprised by her impatient aunt, to whom, in her hurry and confusion, she gives the Captain's likeness instead of the Prince's. The aunt, who has not seen the young Prince since he was a child, relies implicitly on the resemblance; and, in the mean time, Capt. Lindorff himself arrives with a letter of introduction to the old lady's brother, a sporting Baron; the old lady perceives the likeness, it is whispered all over the family, every one concludes that it is the Prince *incog.*, and treats the Captain as his Serene Highness. The astonished officer is gradually initiated by his servant into the unavoidable, but seasonable nature of the joke; he acknowledges a passion for the young lady, and his proposals are of course received with ecstacy, to the great annoyance of an awkward fop, who at length, however, like a true courtier, upon a gracious reception from the Prince, turns with the breeze, and becomes a suitor for his new master. At this time, Mr. Bluffberg, the uncle of Lindorff, arrives on a visit to his old friend the Baron, but the Prince, much alarmed, pretends that he cannot see him, and warns the Baron how he receives a man entirely out of favour at court. This advice produces some amusing scenes, and the piece ends, as usual, with the marriage of the lovers.

This is a pleasant farce, and was received with considerable applause. The plot and incidents are adroitly managed, and have a very good effect. There are allusions to the horrid farce now playing in Spain, by the ruffian Buonaparte and his *august* brother Joe, and some have other allusions, not originally intended.

.....

On Thursday, March 9, a new *comedy*, as it was called, but we cannot tell why, entitled *Independence, or the Trustee*, was performed at the little theatre in the Haymarket for the first time, and, as we judged from its reception, for the last time; but the perseverance of the managers willed it otherwise.

The *hero* of this thing is a village grocer y-clep'd Ben Balance, whose honesty constitutes the plot of the piece; having been left trustee to the will of an old gentleman, he carefully sees that the right heir has justice done him. The son-in-law of the deceased failing in bribing honest Ben Balance into a compliance with his grasping views on the inheritance, has recourse to another stratagem, and gets him arrested, when appearing before the magistrate, the whole plot is developed, and the right heir produced.—This, with a little love, forms the plot of one of the most contemptible pieces we ever remember to have witnessed. Our readers may judge for themselves by the following specimen of the wit, which is part of the principal scene in it.

Inside of Ben Balance's Shop.

Enter a Man.

Benj. Balance. What's your pleasure, sir?

Man. A pound of nine shilling green.

Ben. Yes, sir. [*Takes down the canister, weighs the tea, puts it up in a paper, twirls about the twine, and finishes with a slap on the counter.*] Any thing else in my way to-day, sir?

Man. No, sir.—[*Exit Man.*]

Enter a Woman.

Ben. What's your pleasure, ma'am?

Woman. A pound of shilling moist.

Ben. Yes, ma'am. [*Serves as before.*] Any thing else in my way to-day, ma'am?

Woman. No, sir.

Ben. [*Twirling the package.*] Got some fine cloves, ma'am, some excellent Turkey figs, or some——

Woman. No, thank ye.—[*Exit Woman.*]

This and such like* trash was heard by the audience with the greatest candour, except an occasional groan, until the last scene, when it was universally condemned; and yet the next morning the liberal managers (with that deference to the opinion of the public, about which they affect so much, and about

* Another specimen.—When Mrs. Balance asks her husband "what she is to do with her fine clothes?" he replies, "Do?—why, as I do by my bad bills; when I cannot find the indorser, I always return them to the *drawers*."

which they care so little), advertised in their bills as follows:

"The new *comedy* called Independence, or the Trustee, *having been received, throughout, with universal approbation and applause*, by a brilliant and overflowing audience, will be repeated every evening till farther notice!"

Who exercises the office of puffer, and blows from his raree-show cracked trumpet the praise of such distortions, we know not; but it is sufficient to know that Thomas Harris, Esq. and Mr. John Kemble, the co-median, are the reputed managers and directors, and them we are to thank for the insults offered to the public, in direct opposition to their unprejudiced decrees; it is as much as to say, as in the case of the Tempest, "that Dryden and Co.'s was better than Shakespeare's, and that the public know nothing about the matter; and if they do not like that, they shall have no other."

The characters of this play have been stolen from authors of that kind, who having been "more judicious plagiarists," have themselves used the productions of other people's brains with more effect and cunning; hence, to notice only one, Sheridan's* Mrs. Malaprop, which he copied from Harry Fielding's Slipslop, is dwindled down to Dame Balance, the wife of honest Ben.—However, we sincerely hope the author will profit by the lesson he has received, and if he has no objection to gain a livelihood by †trade, we would hint to him to turn cottage grocer himself, where he might retail his plums and his figs, and his treacle and his lollypops, to much more advantage than at either of the theatres royal, where he certainly is not in the way of gaining a fortune by producing salmagundies under the name of comedies; for miserable as is our opinion of modern plays, he has added to our disgust; and we view with indignation this conspiracy of author, managers, and actors, against common sense, decency and propriety. And, indeed, if the public continue to bear such degrading and bitter insults, we shall only remark that they justly deserve to be treated with similar contempt.

In the specimen we have given of the author's wit, there is no swearing; but that is not the case through the piece, for it is so plentifully sprinkled with this ingredient, that those *gentlemen* actors, who so ably personify buffoons, the boobies, and other scum of society, received some small marks of the just indignation of the audience. Perhaps our readers will scarcely credit that one of these *faiseurs de grimace* ejaculated four oaths in the space of as many minutes. To this base custom of the London players we attribute the too prevailing fashion among young men of interlarding their conversation with oaths; as it is too well proved, that

Example tells where precept fails,
And sermons are less read than tales.

Still, as we before remarked, the fault lies in the audience; they should not submit to have their delicacy wounded by the utterance of what they would not bear from their common servants. Why, then, do they bear it from the servants of the theatre, when they know that the patents of their masters were granted for far different purposes than to initiate young people in the art of swearing?

Our readers may rely on our exertions never to quit this subject till we perceive something like an attempt at reformation. But we again conjure them to remember that no one in his senses can expect such virtue from the players; the public must do the work themselves; in which honourable office we shall gladly join them, before "there be liars and swearers enow to "beat the honest men and hang them up."

Our remarks on this vice extend to *Is he a Prince?* and the *Unconscious Counterfeit*—in which latter farce the London buck and his puppy servant—the Welsh gentleman and his booby servant—all swear alike; nay so prevalent has the author, or the actors, made it, that we expected young Miss and her confidante would have joined their compeers with corresponding oaths.

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* See the Rivals, in which will be found one of the prettiest excuses for a literary theft we ever heard of, and well worthy the pen of its author: "Faded ideas," says this ingenious gentleman, "float in the fancy like half forgotten dreams; and the imagination, in its fullest enjoyment, becomes suspicious of its offspring, and *doubts* whether it has *created* or *adopted*."

† Nous pouvons paroître *grands* dans un emploi au-dessous de notre mérite; mais nous paroissons souvent *petits* dans un emploi plus grand que nous."—*La Rochefaucault.*

Indeed, to drive a good trade, whether it be a grocer, or even a cobler, all must allow is better than being a bad poet, and we are truly happy to quote the present author's authority for our opinion, in that pleasant history of his, entitled the *Cobler and the Poet, or Learning and Leather!*

William and Jonathan came to town together,
William brought learning, and Jonathan some leather;
Said William to Jonathan, what d'ye mean to do?
Said Jonathan to William, I can sole a shoe.

Said Jonathan to William, pray what's your intention?
William talk'd of things far above his comprehension;
He mean't to write *Poetry*, Pamphlets, Songs and *Plays*,
Epitaphs, Epigrams, and *Puffs*, the wind to raise!

It chanc'd that they lodg'd in the same house together,
Will stuck close to books, and Jonathan to leather;
Johnny, in the cellar, like any hog grew fat,
Will, in the garret, was as thin as a starv'd cat.

When they had liv'd in town for years nearly twenty,
Will was very poor, but Jonathan had plenty;
When meeting one day, they compar'd notes together,
And *clearly prov'd* that learning wasn't half so good as leather. *Allingham.*

ON THE MORAL STATE OF MANUFACTORIES IN BRITAIN.

Are Manufactories the hot-beds of vice? "Yes," says the sighing moralist, who is almost ready to adopt the exclamation *attributed* to one of our statesmen, "Perish Commerce!"—if the vices to which it gives birth, or which of necessity result from it, may perish with it. Being well persuaded that morals are of the first importance to a people, the PANORAMA is almost tempted to echo the sentiment "Perish Commerce," if the connection between commerce and vice be of necessity inseparable. But, has the question been fairly stated? Has the experiment been correctly made? Has it been attentively and seriously conducted?—These inquiries are becoming, before a work of repute can give an opinion on a matter so important, and involving the fate of thousands and hundreds of thousands among us. We have, therefore, endeavoured to obtain such information as may contribute to a fair estimate, and may enable the mind to form a correct judgment, on a point of so much consequence. We have also wished that what we presented to the public should be authenticated by the names and description of the parties; so that in case of doubt, or of an apparent necessity for further inquiry, the facts in question may be elucidated to satisfaction. This intention has reduced us to the necessity of publishing *favourable* sentiments only: since no Principal of an extensive concern, would choose to appear before the world, as an instance in proof that immorality predominates in *his* establishment. Thank Heaven! public decency is not yet in a state to be so grossly insulted in Britain! Whatever intelligence of that description has reached us is, therefore, postponed, or suppressed, as prudence may dictate. At present, we are happy in being able to shew, that decency, order, comfort, and good manners, may be preserved in a manufactory: and we acknowledge in explicit terms, our obligations to our worthy correspondent, not only for the trouble he has taken on our behalf, but for the favour of allowing us to authenticate the statement with his name; and if any concerned in such undertakings should accept the hint, and direct it to practical utility; if they should introduce into their works a reform, either in part (at first) or in whole, as may be requisite; if they should lay the foundation for the future well-being of those by whose labour they have profited, the PANORAMA would take a sincere pleasure in communicating such instances to the world; and even should such instances come to the knowledge of its conductors only *in confidence*, they would rejoice in being able to say, as opportunity offered, that, whatever *had been*, they were now witnesses that "manufactories were *no longer* the hot-beds of vice."

Moral Report of Coleham Cotton Manufactory, Shrewsbury, from June 1803 *to June* 1808.—*Proprietors, C. and S. Hulbert.*

Coleham manufactory was established June 1803, since which 257 boys, girls, and young women, have been instructed in the art of weaving cotton goods. Out of that number, 53 have been discharged for indolence, contempt of the rules of the manufactory and other transgressions; 60 have served three years (the time for which they generally contract), 33 of whom have been re-engaged, and now receive advanced wages for the same work; 27 left the manufactory at the expiration of their term, since when 7 of them have married, and are apparently well settled; 16 are in good services, or living at home comfortably with their parents. Of the remaining 4 no particular account can be given; 100 have either quitted their engagements without permission, or have been suffered to depart before the termination of the contract. One young man, and 7 young women, married during the term of their contract, and were allowed to leave, and to do the best they could for themselves. *Two* only have died since the first establishment of the concern;—both of them girls under 14 years of age. One of them was of a consumptive habit, prior to her engagement. The other died of water in the head: during her short sickness, she repeatedly manifested the most lively gratitude to her employers; and the warmest affection for her parents; soothing their distress, by her assurance of expected happiness, and of the joy with which she should meet them in another world. Many of her last very sensible, animating expressions, now warm the bosoms of her friends and survivors. She died like a christian, demonstrating, as her life closed, the advantages and utility of religious instruction.

In June 1803 there were 97 hands in employment: consisting of 3 married men; 2 single men, overlookers, &c.; 30 girls, from 12 to 16 years of age; 28 young women, from 16 to 21; 20 from 21 to 40; 14 boys, from 9 to 15.

The greatest number ever in employment at one time was 123: the average of five years may be about 100 hands in daily employment.—Not one was ever discharged for want of work; but, of late, trade has been so very bad, that some have been freely allowed to quit, the moment they could please themselves with places or employment: of course, the most experienced and dexterous of the work people were retained, as far as possible. The following are the rules of the manufactory:

Rules of the Manufactory.

1. Every person employed in this manufactory by Messrs. Charles and Samuel Hulbert, must be conformable to the following regulations and rules.

2. They are required to be at their work at the exact time affixed by the masters for the commencement of business, and to continue to perform such work and labour as may be allotted them, during the hours and time specified in their agreements; and must on no account absent themselves from their work without due permission from the masters, or some person duly authorised to give it; except in cases of real sickness, or some unavoidable accident, of which timely notice must be given in the course of 24 hours.

3. Every servant must abstain from all kinds of lewd profane conversation, swearing, singing of songs, &c. and shall quietly and soberly behave themselves towards one another; and must on no account abuse or insult those who may be set over them; but should any be aggrieved, complaint must be made to one of the masters, at the counting-house, immediately after the working hours for the day are expired; and the masters hope no one will presume to trouble them with complaints of no importance, as they give their word that they will hear candidly, and award judgment impartially.

4. Every weaver, winder, &c. must pay one penny per week, towards maintaining a fund for the relief of the sick and distressed amongst themselves, which fund shall be under the entire direction of the masters or some confidential person by them appointed.

5. All fines and penalties to be stopped out of the servants' wages at the time of payment, and must be detained for the sole benefit of the sick club above mentioned.—When any particular case occurs, not provided for in these rules, reference must be had to the agreement betwixt the masters and servants, or to the existing laws of the country.

Fines, for the better enforcing the above Rules.

1. Profane cursing or swearing incurs a fine of sixpence for the first, and one shilling for the second offence.—2. Singing profane songs, or using indecent conversation, a fine of two-pence.—3. Abusing or insulting masters or overlookers, three-pence for the first, and six-pence for the second offence.—4. As the masters pledge themselves to allow their servants to leave their work for a time, on important occasions, or real sickness, any servant leaving work without legal permission, shall be under a fine of one penny for every quarter, twopence for every half, and three-pence for every whole day they shall so absent themselves, until the time they regularly return to work.—Leaving lighted candles suspended over the yarn, or without an extinguisher, a fine of three-pence.—6. Losing or wilfully destroying any of the implements, or materials belonging to the manufactory, a fine of double the value of the article so lost or destroyed.—7. Quarrelling and abusing each other during working hours, or at any time, if on the premises, a fine of three-pence.

Rewards and Encouragements.

1. All weavers, winders, &c. whose work shall be allotted them in daily tasks, on producing a ticket from their respective overlooker that their due portion of work has been well and faithfully done, and that they have not offended against any of the above laws during the whole day, shall receive one penny, except when they are picking the pieces; and such as shall have conducted themselves according to the above rules, for two weeks together, and have faithfully done their task and duty every day during that period, shall receive an additional reward of three-pence, four-pence, or six-pence per week, to be regulated by their weekly wages at the time of payment; and every weaver, who shall weave a piece of dimity according to the given standard, shall receive a further reward of six-pence for each piece.

2. Any weaver or winder, on proving that they have attended their work and finished their task every day, for twelve months together, shall be rewarded with a new gown, or any chosen equivalent of equal value. Due allowance will be made for holidays, sickness, or unavoidable accidents.

3. Any weaver or winder, proving that they have not paid nor incurred any of the above fines for twelve months together, shall be rewarded with a new bible, or common-prayer book, whichever the party may choose.

4. Such as shall have duly fulfilled their agreement, for three years, (if capable of managing a loom themselves) should they marry and reside in the neighbourhood, shall have the privilege of a loom and work in their own houses, and wages paid according to the quality and quantity of work done.

5. But, be it observed, that in case of any combination, or general ill conduct of the

hands employed in this manufactory, all the above rewards shall be withheld till a general reformation takes place.

. . . .

In the space of five years *six* only have been convicted and paid the fine for swearing; 20 for quarrelling, &c. *One* boy, for wilfully cutting and destroying the materials he was employed to manufacture, was committed, by order of the magistrates, to 14 days imprisonment. Several have been committed to the house of correction for riotous conduct; leaving their work unfinished, &c.

The numbers who have paid the fines for leaving their work without leave, cannot properly be ascertained; nor is that rule very strictly adhered to, it being very difficult always to distinguish, between a real, and a feigned excuse.

Two young women have been discharged on account of pregnancy: one of these cases was truly pitiable; the poor girl was deceived by the man who had long paid his addresses to her, and who ought to have married her.—The other, we understand, was pregnant *prior* to coming to the manufactory.

Should any young woman of light behaviour be (accidentally) engaged, except she instantly reform, she must leave the manufactory in disgrace.—We are also assured, that there has not been known *one* instance of any thing immoral between the sexes: every care is taken to prevent evil: on which account, no males, except overlookers, &c. are employed after they are 16 years of age.—The magistrates of the town, particularly William Smith and Joseph Loxdale, Esqrs. have, with laudable assiduity and promptitude, seconded and promoted the designs of the proprietors, in restraining and punishing vice and irregularity among the hands: at the same time, acting with becoming mildness and prudence.—*Five* gowns have been distributed agreeable to rule 2. Bibles, testaments, and common-prayer books, are *frequently* distributed as rewards, agreeably to the promise in the rules. Tracts of various descriptions; also scissars, combs, knives, &c. are generally given once a fortnight, to those who have behaved well, and done their work for two weeks together. Corporal punishment is scarcely ever resorted to; though, in some obstinate cases the cane has been discreetly used. The proprietors, living on the spot, regularly superintend the works in person; and particularly notice the moral conduct of their servants, and warn them to guard against evil of every description on particular occasions: as for instance, when an unfortunate female was executed within sight of the works for the murder of her illegitimate child, all the hands were collected together; the cause of the awful scene, &c. was pointed out, and suitable observations were made. There is a chapel belonging to the manufactory, where divine service is performed, and a sermon preached every Thursday evening, by a minister in the Wesleyan interest. On Sunday evenings, during the summer months, the proprietors themselves regularly catechise and instruct the children of their neighbours, as well as those in their immediate employment. On these occasions, bibles, testaments, hymn books, &c. are distributed as prizes to those who have made the greatest proficiency in learning the church catechism; or can give the best answers to such questions as may be proposed. There is also a Sunday school kept in chapel, at the sole expence of the proprietors; where 120 scholars, independent of those employed in the manufactory, are taught to read and write. The teachers at present, are either members, or friends of the Wesleyan methodists; and chiefly sons and daughters of the most opulent and respectable of that connection in the town: it is unnecessary to add, that their attendance is gratuitous, or that every attention is paid to the instruction of the children.

Six young women, belonging to the manufactory, have lately been selected by the minister of the parish (St. Julian's) as singers in the church.

The character of the hands engaged is very different from the character of most belonging to manufactories; and no one is *now* admitted without an unexceptionable character. No religious society is formed among the work-people; each being at liberty to follow his own religion, or that of his parents. Most of them prefer the church of England, or the Wesleyan methodists. Almost every one now in employment (as most of them have been several years) can write, or at least read. All are taught a very useful business; and at the same time are instructed in the grand principles of religion; comprising their duty to God, to their sovereign, their employers, and to each other.

Though most of the servants are engaged for a term, not exceeding three years, no apprentices are taken; all receive wages, according to the quality or quantity of work done. Children generally reside with their parents; or have lodgings in the neighbourhood. . . . .

The premises, now known by the name of Coleham cotton manufactory, were originally intended for an extensive woollen concern; but that failing, after remaining long unoccupied, they were disposed of and fitted up for the present purpose. Houses being very scarce in Shrewsbury, the lower parts of the buildings have lately been converted into very neat and comfortable cottages; twenty of which are now respectably tenanted; and twelve more are under the builders' hands; besides an excellent house, and shop adjoining, where part of the goods manufactured on the

premises, and other mercery and drapery goods, are disposed of wholesale or retail.

Mr. C. Hulbert has also built himself a very neat dwelling after the model of a castle. Notwithstanding these improvements, there is left for the purpose, room enough to employ 200 work-people, should trade ever require them; as it is to be hoped and expected, when the present public troubles are over. In consequence of the war, a considerable sum of money has been sunk or lost; particularly through the falling of wages in Lancashire (the prices at this manufactory being finally fixed) and the very great expence attendant in teaching new hands.

[*To be resumed occasionally.*]

COMMERCIAL SPECULATIONS;

DERIVED FROM THE PRESENT APPEARANCES OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Whether it be true, to the extent stated, that Austria has determined on resistance to France, and that Turkey has established peace with England, will, no doubt, be completely ascertained before the appearance of the present number. Admitting, however, that there is foundation for these rumours, we would call the attention of our readers to commercial consequences connected with them, that most probably will escape the attention of political writers. In Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 1216, we stated the extremely circuitous route which the French had adopted, for procuring cotton from the Levant. We may safely infer: 1. That, long as it is, this was the shortest route in the power of the French merchants to pursue. 2. That it was the cheapest. 3. That it was liable to the fewest interruptions. We may add, that every information connected with this subject described the goods as consigned to Paris. This leads to the inference that the metropolis consumed the whole of the commodity which this mode of procuration could obtain. What, then, became of the supply of other parts of that country? And what inducement, within the contemplation of other parts, could prompt them to establish new manufactories, or even to continue those already established, in *active* operations?

But, the course of events may be considered as depriving France of even this precarious, expensive, and dilatory supply. Austria had, during peace, imposed a duty on the passage of what may be called French property [Compare Panorama, Vol. V. p. 591.] payable at Vienna: but, during a state of warfare or of contention, Austria will not on any terms suffer these goods to reach the country of her enemy, and to support his manufactures: and, moreover, the merchants, who forwarded them from the east, will not henceforth prefer this mode and course of conveyance, since the property, having to pass through a belligerent state, will be liable to detection and confiscation. It is also natural to infer, that, if Britain have made peace with Turkey, she may be able to oppose other impediments to this resource of her enemy; and on the whole, our inference is, that France will receive no more cotton up the Danube. Whatever other goods were received by the same conveyance are, of course, stopped from the same causes.

To Austria the conveyance of British goods is open, by the port of Trieste, which now will flourish more and more; and to Hungary, by the port of Fiume, now incorporated with that kingdom, by an edict of the emperor. We have often wondered, that the commerce between Britain and Hungary was not more active than it has been: but, now, when that kingdom has the means of direct intercourse by its new acquisition, it may be expected that mutual advantages will follow. The wines of Hungary are infinitely superior to the clarets of France; and should they, as they deserve, become fashionable among us, France will see her red wines confined to her own territory. The first step necessary to this is a readiness in the Hungarian nobility (who have the pre-emption, if not the monopoly of wines), to accommodate the merchants on terms which may enable Hungarian wines to find their way advantageously to shipping, and to compete with the products of other countries.

There can be no doubt of the ability of Britain to pay for these supplies, and to pay a better price, too, than they can obtain at home; and, in short, if the Hungarians manage dexterously, they have now an opportunity of restricting the trade of France in this article, and substituting their own. Nor is this opportunity absolutely confined to Britain: whenever this trade to the ports of our island shall be established, the northern countries will no doubt engage in it; and the consumption may be increased to an unlimited extent.—Such *may* be, with almost a certainty of success, the operations of this commerce.

There is another consideration which *was* in the contemplation of Buonaparte: that, by totally excluding Austria from every communication with the sea, she would find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to draw from Britain those assistances, whether subsidiary, or other, which would be her necessary auxiliaries. This the emperor has evaded, by retaining a port or two; and this is more completely open, if Constantinople be at peace with Austria and Britain. Wherever there are British factories, and mercantile establishments, there British credit and ac-

ceptances will find ready means of making payments to any amount.

But it is not our design in the present paper to trace the political consequences of present appearances. The state of commerce on the continent is beyond denial very deplorable; and imperfect as our accounts from the various parts of it are, we nevertheless are enabled to conclude, that merchants and dealers, as well as consumers, must be in great straits, or they would not have recourse to such manœuvres as the following:

Within the last three months a very extensive trade has been carried on by shipment of our colonial produce to the Baltic, under his majesty's orders in council, which permit trade, under any flag except the French, to the different ports, and return cargoes of tallow, hides, hemp, flax, iron, or any other goods, not prohibited; and our manufactures and colonial produce thus disposed of, find a consumption from thence even in France.

Vast speculations have of late been made in the export of sugars, coffee, printed linens, and the manufactures of Birmingham and Sheffield, to that little, and almost inaccessible depot, Heligoland, whence they are transhipped with facility to Holland; from thence they are reshipped, under the French consul's certificate, direct to the various ports of France, or else sent by canal navigation from Rotterdam to Antwerp, from whence the goods are forwarded, either by water or land carriage, to the interior. The town, or rather city of Antwerp, within these few years has attained a very flourishing state, by being the medium of the trade between Holland and France. Amongst the various articles of export, none appears to have been in greater demand than coffee, which is a favourite beverage, or rather luxury with the French. This has proved a valuable speculation; it producing in some foreign markets from 10 to 12 shillings per lb. for the most common; and carrying with it no condemning proof, is safe if once landed, and does not render the officer conniving thereat liable to detection. A considerable freight of coffee was lately sent to the Flemish coast, and when near the port consigned, the Knip-hausen captain (or any other neutral, on occasion), as if by accident, stranded his vessel; immediately the whole of the cargo, in casks, was landed (through a previous understanding with the principal of the *Douane)* and lodged for security in the custom-house, until the vessel should be able to pursue her voyage with her cargo. In the course of two tides, agreeably to a preconcerted plan, the whole of the coffee was taken out, and the original packages refilled with pulse, (pease) which was shipped by the assistance of the gens-d'armes, and the vessel finished her voyage to a *Dutch tier in the river Thames!*

The prices quoted below are according to the latest information we have been able to obtain, but may not be the actual prices.

At Rotterdam and Amsterdam,

Coffee sells from 32 to 36 stivers per lb.—Eng. 3*s.*

Sugar, Muscovado, 30 to 40 grots per lb.—Eng. 15*d.* to 20*d.*

Sugar, Havannah, 55 to 60 grots per lb.—Eng. 27½*d.* to 30*d.*

——lump, 70 to 80 grots per lb.—Eng. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Tea, common, 7*s.* 6*d.* per lb.—such as is bought for 4*s.* 6*d.*

Salt, per bushel of 80lbs. 36 guilders, or 3*l.* English.

Cochineal, 60*s.* per lb.

Indigo, Guatimala and Caraccas, 200 to 220 stivers.—Eng. 16*s.* 8*d.* to 18*s.* 4*d.*

Birmingham and Sheffield manufactures carry a profit of cent. per cent. as well as British broad cloth.

And for a return cargo, butter, such as is sold in the shops at 15*d.* and 16*d.* per lb. is bought for 23 guild. per 100lbs. or 38*s.* 4*d.*

Cheese, such as is now sold at 7½*d.* per lb. is bought for 13 guild. per 100lbs. being a fraction more than 2¼*d.* per lb.

Pulse, that is Dutch pease, at 64 grots per bushel, say 3*s.* English.

British articles, which find their way to France through Holland, bear a premium of 50 per cent. more, on each article, as near as possible; but the market by way of Heligoland is now not so profitable as formerly, as the stores there have been overstocked, and in order to get rid of the goods, for which an immoderate charge is soon *run up*, for warehouse-room and commission, recourse has been had to public sales, which are attended by the dealers from the continent, who there purchase, and then take all the risk upon themselves. The profit on this plan is much diminished, and it does not clear above 20 per cent. but depends entirely on the quantity of goods on hand: yet this is the safest way of trafficking with Mynheer, as he never comes to market without having first acquired a good understanding with the French commandant of the row gun-boats.

Each purchaser will have about five vessels to convey his freight in, and the vessels of each merchant will be distinguished by a small difference in the vane of their boats. One of the five, or the headmost boat, will bear up far before the rest, and, as agreed, the row-boat will bear away this their prize, leaving the other four to run in unmolested. This method being regularly understood on those stations, throws emolument into the officer's hands, and renders him not liable to detection from the information of any of his crew; besides, it shews that he is *not quite inactive in his duty.*

We may add, that Buonaparte's favourite but villainous measure, the keeping of the English prisoners of peace—we mean those taken and detained who were travelling in France on the public faith of that nation, before the declaration of war, has produced effects not favourable to French commerce: Vast quantities of goods of British manufacture are contracted for, and the delivery of them is arranged and conducted by means of these prisoners. Some of whom, in conjunction with French houses which cover the goods, (*fences* in the slang language) have made handsome fortunes: and they contribute to avenge the cause of humanity and of their country on the nation that violated its public faith, by promoting that inundation of British goods of which the minister of the interior complains. In this instance, then, is Buonaparte caught in his own trap; and as to modes of prevention, when parties on both sides of the channel conduct their affairs systematically, have regular partnerships, regular agents, regular *flags*, and regular *fees*,—they laugh at the idea of detection. We conclude by asking, what must be the profits of that trade, of which the freight alone is *seven times* what it formerly was?—We mean, when the same quantity, number, or weight of goods, which formerly cost *ten pounds sterling*, now costs, *seventy pounds sterling*. Let these facts be recorded as evidence; they may be further explained, when explanation may be free from those inconveniences that render it unadvisable at present.

CONCISE HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE DUTCH WEST INDIA COMPANY.

That distant, extensive, and expensive commercial enterprises can be advantageously conducted, only by means of chartered companies, has become almost a tenet of political faith. We shall not now inquire upon what rational grounds this opinion rests, independent of partial experience; but it is certain, that, from the great success of the Dutch East India Company (the first establishment which existed of that nature) are derived not only the arguments for the necessity and policy of exclusive trade, but also all the various charters of monopoly, whether successful or abortive, which have been acted upon in the commercial world. The sagacious, enterprising, and industrious natives of Holland did not, however, equally prosper in a similar undertaking; and although the *West India Company* of the United Netherlands at one time attained a degree of prosperity, wealth, and preponderance, which bade fair to rival the stupendous fabric of their oriental association, yet it speedily sunk into insignificance; and though nominally existing as a company, until its final abolition under the new regimen produced by the introduction of French principles into Holland, possessions or trade it had none, and it had dwindled into little more than a delegated power over the duties and freights of the West India trade.

In an age, nevertheless, and in a country, where mercantile interests, and commercial history, are studied by all who would acquire a knowledge of one of the most momentous of state resources, a short account of the ephemeral brilliancy, and subsequent languishment of a company erected by the same nation which had set the first grand example of an associated company of traders, will not be uninstructive or unamusing.

It was nearly a century after the discovery of America, before the Dutch entertained any idea of prosecuting a trade in that quarter of the world. An Englishman named Boots or Butts, who had made five voyages thither, first proposed to the States-general to undertake an expedition to America on their account, desiring for that purpose, four vessels of war. After some negociation, and on account of various objections, of which the principal appears to have been their war with Spain, which probably precluded them, in the infant state of their resources, from fitting out so expensive an expedition, the proposal was declined: but at the same time, they expressed a desire that private merchants should undertake the trade to the West Indies. Yet it was not till 1597, that *Gerard Bikker*, and *John Cornelisz Leyen*, of Enkhuysen, each separately, formed associations for this purpose, and sent vessels to America. The results of these early enterprizes are not recorded.

The first trading operations of the Dutch, which led to the establishment of a West India Company, were directed to the western coast of Africa, where the Portuguese had established manufactories, and erected a number of forts. The navigation thither became soon so general and flourishing, that before the truce with Spain, concluded in 1609, *one hundred and twenty vessels* of different sizes were engaged in it. A number of small associations were formed in the meantime, each of which traded on its separate account. The separate ability of each, however, was too circumscribed for any undertaking of consequence, in expeditions which were then considered as precarious. Besides which, they became frequently competitors and rivals, and their interests necessarily clashed; whence the profits could not be answerable to the risks, or equal to those which offered themselves in the then rising and tempting example of the East India Company. Those interested in these associations, therefore, speedily resolved on an union of them all into one corporate body.

This was at length effected, and in 1621 a charter, which in the following year was renewed and extended, was granted, by the States-general, to the West India Company, bestowing on them the same privileges and immunities as were enjoyed by the East India Company. In some respects, however, there existed a difference. The States reserved to themselves to nominate a governor-general, who, besides an oath of fidelity to the company, should take one of allegiance to the States; and the troops whom the company might engage were bound to take a third oath to obey the authority of the Prince of Orange as captain-general of the union. An advantage was given to this company which that of the East Indies had not enjoyed; the States-general made them a present of three ships of war, and of six hundred troops. The charter gave them an exclusive trade on the coast of Africa, from the tropic of Cancer to the Cape of Good Hope; and in America, from the southern point of Newfoundland, to the straits of Magellan and le Maire, and other parts to the south, including what is called in the charter *Terra Nova* and the south lands, or supposed southern continent, with power to build fortresses, to settle colonies, and to enter into treaties of peace and of alliance.

The first capital of this united company was 7,200,000 gilders (about £654,545), but it was soon increased to eighteen millions of gilders, divided into actions, or shares, of six thousand gilders each. The direction, divided into five chambers or boards, one at Amsterdam, one in Zealand, one at Rotterdam, one at Hoorn, one at Groningen, was established on the same footing as that of the East India Company. Over the whole a general assembly was instituted, to which the chamber of Amsterdam deputed eight directors, that of Zealand four, and the three other chambers each two; and the States-general reserved to themselves a right to send deputies to this assembly also. To this general assembly the supreme direction of the company was intrusted.

Under these auspices, the company soon acquired importance, and gained possession of various settlements both on the coast of Africa, and on that of South America. In 1623 a successful expedition was undertaken against Bahia, or St. Salvador in Brazil, but in 1625 a powerful Spanish armament retook the place, and put the whole of the Dutch garrison to the sword. The prizes which were taken at sea by the company were still more important than their conquests: an estimate of the value of the cargoes taken from the Portuguese and Spaniards from 1623 to 1636, states them at ninety millions of gilders, (about £8,200,000). The disbursements of the company for that period, for ships of war and equipment, amounted to forty four-millions of guilders (£4,000,000). The difference, which may be called their privateering profits, was carried to the same account with the profits on their trade, and the then prosperous state of their finances caused them to be considered as equal in eminence to the East India Company. Proportional dividends were made to the interested; their actions sold at a high price*, and to add splendour to this then favourite establishment, Count Maurice of Nassau was appointed governor of their conquests in America.

Encouraged by repeated success,—and particularly by the capture of the Spanish silver fleet in 1628†, an exploit which has been celebrated as one of the principal achievements of their famous admiral Peter Peterson Hein, the directors of the West India Company, turned their attention towards the attainment of conquests which might be permanent. In 1630 they sent a large fleet to Brazil to attack Pernambucco. Thirty-eight vessels of different descriptions, under the command of Henry Lonck, composed this armament, and succeeded in rapidly acquiring possession of Olinda, the island of Antonio Vaz, and a considerable part of the capitania of Pernambucco. Not to follow the detail of their successes, either in Brazil, or on the coast of Africa, particularly under Count Maurice; it will suffice to state, that they possessed in Brazil, the capitanias or provinces of Pernambucco, Tamaria, Paraiba, Rio Grande, Siaca, Lovigea, and Maranham; and on the coast of Africa, Delmina, St. Paul de Loanda, Benguela, and the island of St. Thomas. In the West Indies the conquest of Curaçao, and the settlement of Essequibo, contributed to their prosperity and splendour.

The West India Company did not, however, long continue proprietors of these ex-

* During their prosperity, the actions of the West India Company were one time as high as 1270 per cent; in later times from 27 to 36 per cent has been the current price.

† Besides the private plunder and embezzled property, which would necessarily consist of the most valuable and portable articles, and was reckoned to have amounted to one-fourth at least of what was publicly landed in Holland as prize to the company, the following particulars have been given as the chief articles of booty on the occasion, viz. 167,136 cwt. of silver in bars, 12,550 dollars, several chests of plate, 134 cwt of gold, 735 packages of cochineal, 2270 ditto of indigo Guatimala, 8 cwt. ambergrease, 1,000 pearls, a quantity of musk, bezoar, and jewels, and considerable quantities of hides, sugar, and logwood; in the whole value about £2,000,000.

tensive dominions; in 1642 disturbances and insurrections broke out in Brazil among their Portuguese subjects; and civil disputes and broils among themselves added to the ferment. Maurice, weary of his situation, obtained leave in 1644 to resign it, and after his return to Holland, affairs in Brazil declined from bad to worse. In the course of ten years the Dutch lost every foot of land they possessed in Brazil, and retained on the coast of Africa the single fortress of St. George Delmina. These disasters damped the courage, and reduced the resources of the West India Company to such a degree, that at length neither dividends were made among the concerned, nor interest paid on the sums that had been borrowed. In 1667 a proposal was made to sell their property and remaining possessions in order to pay their debts with the proceeds; but this did not take place. The States-general relieved them from a debt of 100,000 rix-dollars (about £23,000) due by them to the Swedish African Company, by advancing that sum under mortgage of their possessions; yet this was but a very partial relief, since their debts, exclusive of the above, amounted to six millions of gilders (about £550,000) without any means or prospect of discharging them. The consequence of this deranged state was, that in 1674 the States-general thought fit to abolish the old West India Company; taking into their own hands, in virtue of the before-mentioned mortgage, the territorial possessions, and establishing a new company, by a charter to commence its operation in 1675, and to continue for twenty-five years. To this new company was transferred the floating property of the old; out of the profits to be derived from which, and out of what was yet due to the company from the crown of Portugal, as well as out of licences and other dues to be paid by individuals, the new company were to pay interest to the proprietors and creditors of the old company on a diminished capital, namely of thirty per cent of the debts, and fifteen per cent of the actions. In addition to the loss of twenty per cent capital by the creditors, and eighty-five per cent by the proprietors of the old company, they were also called upon to contribute towards a capital for the new, by a payment of four per cent by the share holders, and of eight per cent by the creditors; by which they became proprietors in the new company. This intricate arrangement, though not of course equally satisfactory to all parties, seems to have been successfully carried into effect, and a new capital of 600,000 gilders was raised by it. The charter was limited to the lands and islands lying between the tropic of Cancer and the thirtieth degree of south latitude; but the trade was nevertheless permitted, to all the inhabitants of Holland, through that extent, on paying a certain recognition to the company according to the burthen of their vessels.

The States gave separate charters to the company, delegating to them the legislative and financial administration of the colonies, and reserving various rights of interference, as well as the final property in them; and the supreme direction of the company was vested in a board of ten deputies from the five original chambers. Essequibo, Demerary, Curaçao, and St. Eustatia were then in their possession. In 1682 the colony of Surinam, which had till then, since its cession to the Dutch by the English, belonged in sovereignty to the province of Zealand alone, was purchased from that province by the States-general for 260,000 gilders (about £23,636 sterling), and by them granted, under a similar charter with the others, to the West India Company, which in turn sold two thirds of its interest in such charter, viz. one third to the city of Amsterdam, and one third to Corn. Van Aerssens, lord of Sommelsdyk*; by which three co-interested parties the administration of Surinam was afterwards carried on under the name of the "Society of Surinam."

In consequence of these arrangements, constituting so many *imperia in imperio*, which continued, by successive renewals of the charters, till our own times, the Dutch West India Company lost every pretension as a trading association, and became at length no more than a subordinate legislative and financial administration by which all the trans-atlantic colonial affairs of the republic were conducted; and exhibited a remarkable instance of short lived-grandeur, premature bankruptcy, and permanent degradation; the consequences of inordinate ambition, and the assumption of territorial sovereignty by a company of merchant adventurers.

I. H. W.

Commerce and sovereignty are essentially distinct in their natures. The merchant who may deal to great profit, and thereby acquire the character of a wise man, a profound reasoner, a deep politician, &c. when called to the practical part of government, seldom justifies that good opinion. A principal reason may be, because, as a merchant, he has sought returns and profits with the greatest possible speed: whereas the statesman must adopt plans which demand longer time; and provided they be safe, and likely to answer his purpose in the end, he must be, and is, if he be wise, contented with them. The merchant intends to become rich *himself:* his life is short; the family which he raises is the utmost of his concern. But the states-

* In 1772 the descendants of Van Aerssens sold their third to the other two co-interested parties for 700,000 gilders, £63,636 sterling.

man acts for a permanent body: the nation i not extinct with the present generation: the state will still be the state in ages to come, and may derive strength from plans laid by its officers centuries before they appear in their full activity. The state is an oak yielding no profit in a single season, nor in a few short years; but of great importance in process of time: the merchant is an annual, or at most a biennial, the fruit of which must be gathered when ripe, and it must either ripen in its season or wither, and all expectation of advantage to be derived from it perishes. The difficulty of combining these characters is apparent: and those who have attempted it have found, that they were no less incapable of consistent incorporation, than the iron and the clay in the feet of the prophet Daniel's allegorical statue.

MORTUARY MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Whatever may be the state, the progress, or the conduct of life, the termination of this stage of our existence is a point of the utmost moment. We have seen many a promising character fail of verifying those predictions to which it has given rise: we have seen many a life spent, apparently, in the paths of rectitude, dishonoured ere the close. The vices of the mind change no less in the course of years than the powers, or inclinations of the body: and he who in his early days was proof against certain temptations, at a period when he might have been thought secure by the power of habit as well as of principle, has fallen by transgressions presented under a new aspect. It may be said of life, and of the character which life discloses, as of the stately vessel:

Fair laughs the morn, and soft the zephyr blows,
While proudly riding o'er the azure realm,
In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes:
Youth on the prow, and pleasure at the helm;
Regardless of the sweeping whirlwind's sway,
That, hush'd in grim repose, expects his evening prey.

That noble fabric which had defied the heats of noon, may be undermined by the weaknesses, or destroyed by the storms of closing day. Other passions, other prejudices, other perversenesses, have succeeded to those of the hey-day of early years; and the sagacious moralist, includes an allusion to these when he asserts the propriety of pronouncing no man happy till he is dead.

We pity those who appear to us to be prematurely called away from life, 'ere their glass is run: we deplore the loss of those who might have longer served their country, their friends, or the world. Such are, however, spared the struggle with opponents which might have overpowered them, when life was tottering on the verge of dissolution: and they possess that fulness of mind, which, above all other properties, marks the character, the powers, and the dignity of the human race.

We ought rather to pity survivors: they are left to the imitation of whatever has been laudable or noble, in the conduct of the departed: they are called to emulate whatever has been honourable and dignified: and emulation of the truly worthy is no easy task. It is not to be assumed and laid aside as convenient; but to be maintained without intermission, and to be continued while life endures. The struggle against vice, is the *constant* test of virtue: that vigilance, which is not incessant, is drowsiness: that opposition, which is not always active, yields: that energy, which abates, is allied to supineness: the accession of supineness is dangerous; compliance with it is fatal.

But, we may take another view of this subject. Whatever be the dangers, the engagements, the sentiments, the hopes, or the fears of any period of life, we have seen the human mind rise superior to them, and await with exemplary fortitude and even enjoyment, that release from their influence, which has been offered by death. The wise, and the valiant, the active and the recluse, the rustic and the learned, the statesman and the simple citizen, have met with readiness that dismissal from the duties of their station, which was offered them by the dissolution of those bands that bound them to life. We contemplate with emotions of the deepest respect the dispositions which some have manifested when dying: and the interest we take in their sentiments is heightened by a sense of the dignity of their character, and our loss in being deprived of them. They are dead; but their examples cannot die: they still flourish in the page of history, or in the fond remembrance of those who beheld them.—They shall be admired in future ages: they shall contribute to form characters not yet opened; not yet, perhaps, suspected. In endeavouring to avail itself of some of these incidents, from time to time, the PANORAMA presumes that it holds up to the view of the world, occurrences truly honourable to humanity, and forming very noticeable ingredients in the human character, by displaying the superiority of our race over whatever can be attributed to our fellow-creatures. The very discovery of such powers is interesting: the improvement of them is of inexpressible importance. Nothing can contribute more effectually to insure corresponding effects than the consciousness attending the recollection of a well-spent life: and though we do not describe this as all that is necessary, yet we must consider it as an indispensable of the greatest importance.

In spite, therefore, of the proverb, which says, that "the sun and death cannot be looked on steadily," we shall collect evidence to prove the contrary, and if our examples should go so far as to prove a cheeriness, an alacrity, a promptitude, in some who have bid defiance to the tyrant of Hades, let it be well considered that such characters were neither infidels, nor profligates: and that we are not to expect such dignified instances of intellectual superiority among the votaries of folly, or the adherents of vice and impiety.

The grub that, from grovelling in the earth, bursts its shell and springs into life, which receives a new existence, of more extensive powers, of more exalted properties, of greater beauty, and of greater enjoyments, has been thought no unapt illustration of the nature and condition of man. It may be not unapt; but certainly it is inadequate. With whatever pleasure the nascent insect may anticipate the moment of its release, or may assume its new being and appearance, it can bear no comparison to the expectation, which inflames the human mind with desires to participate in the enjoyments of a new world, —a world beyond conception extatic, the region of harmony, joy, and felicity.

No. I.

Sir Philip Sidney.—A. D. 1586.

The following are the particulars of the last moments of this gallant knight, who lost his life near Zutphen in the Low Countries in defence of his Religion, Prince, and Country. It is copied from a manuscript in the British Museum, and was written by Mr. Giffard, the friend of the hero, who was with him seventeen days preceding, and "unto his last "breath, which gave proof that his end was "undoubtedly happy."

After he had received his deadly stroke; being come back * into the camp, and lying in a tent, he lift up his eyes towards the heavens, not imputing it unto happ or chaunce, but with full resolution affirmed, that God did send the bullet, and commanded it to stryke him.

Being advertised that a man so chastened should humble himself and seek to assuage the anger of God, and to be reconciled to him, he fixed his eyes upon the heavens, confessed and acknowledged his guilt, and returned thanks to God, that "he did not stryke him to death at once, but gave him space to seek repentance and reconciliation." Hereupon he did not only enter into a deep consideration of those things wherein he had offended God, but also with great remorse sought how to turne away his displeasure, and to mitigate his anger.

Eight days after he was stricken, at which time he sent for Mr. Giffard, the guilt of sin, the present beholding of death, the terror of God's judgment-seat, which seemed in hot displeasure to cut him down, concurring, did make a fear and astonishment in mind, which he did overcome, after conference had, both touching the doctrine and example of the Scriptures in that matter, where it was proved unto him that the great servants of God were astonished with horror and fear of God's wrath in their grievous afflictions: otherwise how should they be taught obedience and reverence to stand in awe of their father? How should they be made conformable to Christ in suffering, if they should feel no terrors of God's wrath in their soul for sin?

After much serious conversation on the design of God in afflicting the children of men, with greate chearfulness he did often lift up his eyes and handes, giving thanks to God that he did chastise him with a loving and fatherlie coercion, and to his singular proffitt, whether the soul live or die.

Being advertised that David and other holy men of God, in time of their extreme danger, did call to God for help, and solemnly vowed to sett forth the praises of God, when he should deliver them—that he should do the like, it were very good—that is, to vow with an unfeigned heart and full purpose, if God should give him life, to consecrate the same to his service, and to make his glory the mark of all his actions. To this he answered in words expressive of his unfeigned repentance, and of his firm resolution not to live, 'as he had done, for he had walked in a vague course.' And these words he spake with great vehemence both of speech and gesture, and doubled it, to the intent that it might be manifest how unfeignedly he meant to turn more thoughts unto God, than ever before.

Continuing thus, certain days, very desirous of conference out of the holy Scriptures, he requested that some godly book might be gotten to be read unto him, which might, as he said, increase mortification and confirm his mind.

He did also sundry times complain that his mind was dull in prayer, and that his thought did not ascend up so quick as he desired: For having before in manful sort intreated the Lord with fervent prayer, he thought he should at all times feel that fervency, and was grieved when he found any thought interrupt-

* As he was returning from the field of battle, pale, languid, and thirsty with excess of bleeding, he asked for water to quench his thirst. The water was brought; and it had no sooner approached his lips, than he instantly resigned it to a dying soldier, whose ghastly countenance attracted his notice—speaking these ever-memorable words; *That man's necessity is still greater than mine.*

ing the same, 'and for the power of God's word how great knowledge is there!' said he, 'and how little do men feel the power and working of the same, which is inward!'

At another time, lying silent, of a sudden he brake forth into expressions denoting his sense of the wretchedness of man, 'a poor worm,'—of the mercies of God—of the dispensations of Providence that reacheth unto all things: and this he did with vehement gesture, and great joy, even ravished with the consideration of God's omnipotency, providence, and goodness, of whose fatherly love in remembering to chasten him for his good he now felt, adding how unsearchable the misteries of God's word are.

He did grow weaker and weaker in body, and thereby gathered that he should dye, which caused him to enter yet into a more earnest consideration of himself, what assurance he had of salvation: and having by the promises of God, and testimony of his grace, which he felt working in him, gathered his assurance of God's favor unto eternal life, and made him perceive that he did chastise him as a most kind father, to fashion him to his will; he said that he feared not to dye, but he was afraid lest the pangs of his death should be so grievous, that he might lose his understanding: and this fear did much disturb him.

Being demanded whether he did not desire life merely to glorify God, if he should now give him his life, which were in a manner all one as to raise him from the dead, he answered, I have vowed my life unto God; and yf the Lord cut me off and suffer me to live no longer, then I shall glorify him, and give up myself to his service.

The night before he died, towards the morning I asked him how he did? He answered: I feel myself more weak. I trust said I, you are well and thoroughly prepared for death, yf God shall call you. At this he made a little pause, and then he answered, I have a doubt: pray resolve me in it. I have not slept this night: I have verie earnestlie and humblie besought the Lord to give me some sleep: he hath denied it: this causeth me to doubt that God doth not regard me, nor heare any of my prayers: this doth trouble me. Answer was made, that for matters touching salvation or pardon of our sins through Christ, he gave an absolute promise; but for things concerning this life God hath promised them, but with caution: that which he hath absolutely promised we may assuredly look to receive, craving in faith that which he hath thus promised. I am, said he, fully satisfied, and resolved with this answer. No doubt it is even so: then I will submitt myself to his will in these outward things. He added further, I had this night a trouble in my mynd: for searching myself, methought I had not a full and sure hould of Christ. After I had continued in this perplexitie awhyle, how strangelie God did deliver me! for it was a strange deliveraunce which I had. There came to my remembraunce a vanity in which I delighted, whereof I had not rid myself. I rid myself of it, and presently my joie and comfort returned.—Within a few hours after, I told him that I thought his death did approach, which indeed he well perceived, and for which he prepared himself. His fear that death would take away his understanding did continue. I doe, said he, with trembling hart most humblie intreat the Lord that the pangs of death may not be so grievous, as to take away my understanding.

It was proved to him by testimonies and infallible reasons out of the Scriptures, that, although his understanding and senses should fail, yet that faith, which he had now, could not fail, but would hold still the power and victory before God: yea in that respect all one, as if he had his senses and understanding. At this he did with a chearful and smiling countenance put forth his hand, and slappt me softlie on the cheeks.—No long after he lift up his eyes and hands, uttering these words, I would not chaunge my joye for the empire of the worlde; for the nearer he saw death approach, the more his comfort seemed to increase.

And after this, for the space of three or four hours, he did still call to be spoken unto out of the word of God. As long as it was not grievous to him to speak, he would make answer; and, if any testimonie alledged seemed hard, he would ask the meaning, and, if there were any interruption of speech he would by and by call and say, I praye you speak unto me still—in the midst of these speeches which were for the confirming of faith to gather an assurance of God's law, touching the vanity of this life—the victory of Christ over death—and the glory which the body shall have at the resurrection—and that present felicity which the soul should be admitted to by the holy angels.

As the light of a lamp is continued by pouring in of oyl, so he sought to have the burning zeal and flame of his prayer, upon which his heart was still bent, cherished by the comforts of the holy word: accounting it a great injury if we did not seek to give wings to his faith to carry up his prayers speedily, uttering grief when he felt any thought interrupting him.

And although he had professed the gospel, loved and favored those which did embrace it, entered deeply into the concerns of the church, taken good order and very good care for his family and soldiers to be instructed, and to be brought to live accordingly, yet entering into deep examination of his life now

in the time of his affliction, he felt these inward motions and workings of* ...exciting him to a deep sorrow for his former conduct.

Having made a comparison of God's grace now in him, his former virtues seemed to be nothing; for he wholly condemned his former life. For there being a learned man which could speak no English, he spake to him in Latin. Among other things, he uttered this,—that godly men in time of extreme afflictions did comfort and support themselves with the remembrance of their former life in which "they had glorified God." It is not, he said, so in me. I have no comfort that waye: all things in my former life have been vaine, vaine, vaine.

Perceiving that death did approach, he did with a few short speeches, for it was too grievous for him to speak much, exhort his brethren in loving manner, giving instruction in some points, and to learn by him that all things here are vanity.

His speech failing, he made sign with his hand to be still spoken to, and could less endure that I should make any intermission: even as one that runneth a race, when he approacheth unto the end, doth straine himself most vehemently: he would have the help that might be to carry him forward, now in the very end of his race, to the goal.

It now seemed as if all natural heat and life were almost utterly gone out of him, that his understanding had failed, and that it was to no purpose to speak any more unto him. But it was far otherwise. I spake thus unto him: Sir, if you heare what I saye, let us by some means know it, and if you have still your inward joy and consolation in God, hould up your hand. With that he did lift up his hand, and stretched it forth on high, which we thought he could scarce have moved, which caused the beholders to ery out with joy, that his understanding should be still so perfect, and that the weak body beyond all expectation should so readily give a sign of the joy of the soul. After this, requiring of him to lift up his hands to God, seeing he could not speak or open his eyes—that we might see his heart still prayed, he raised both his hands, and sett them together on his breast, and held them upwards after the manner of those which make humble petitions: and so his hands did remain, and even so stiff, that they would have so continued standing up, being once so sett, but that we took the one from the other.

Thus his hearing going away, we commended him to God divers times by prayer, and at the last he yielded up his spirit into the hands of God, unto his most happy comfort.

. . . . .

Thus expired at the age of 32 years, Sir Philip Sidney, in the enjoyment of pure and unsullied fame, enriched with all the virtues which dignify and adorn humanity—a splendid example of true nobility!

* Here the MS. is imperfect.

OF WATER-SPOUTS, AND OTHER METEORS CONNECTED WITH THE EXISTENCE OF WATER IN THE ATMOSPHERE.

In Panorama, Vol. V. p. 759. we stated the evidence of Captain Ricketts, who had been close to, we might say *enveloped in*, a water-spout; with that of Professor Michaud, who watched the operations and motions, and closely inspected the nature of this phenomenon. That philosopher attributed the formation of this object to electricity: but referred to Beccaria for his reasons in support of that opinion. It appears from Capt. Ricketts's letter that danger does not *always* attend proximity to a water-spout, although we know, that general opinion opposes the idea; and probably this is well founded: we therefore take an opportunity of enlarging our information on the subject. If our wishes for a complete investigation of this curious and interesting subject of Natural Philosophy should contribute to increase in our hardy and venturesome mariners, a disposition to run into danger inconsiderately, we should exceedingly regret that our intentions should be so widely mistaken.

We presume that we may safely consider these phenomena as being of different kinds: some composed of vapour so thin and feeble, as to be harmless; others so loaded with grosser vapours, so heavy and ready to descend by their own weight, that the smallest cause precipitates them. From those of the first kind no more damage may ensue to a vessel near them, than from a fog or mist; while those of the other kind are destructive. From what they have been on land, we may infer what they must be at sea, and we insert the history of a devastation committed by an instance of this nature, not merely as interesting in itself, but as it may prove a counterpoise to a sentiment of ill-founded security, and as it may direct the attention of those who may have it in their power, to the establishment of distinctions by which the harmless species may be known from the dangerous. We avail ourselves of incidents collected by Dr. Robertson in his Natural History of the Atmosphere.

This species of water-spout is not confined to the sea alone; there was one observed some years ago in the Lake of Geneva, which continued several minutes. The ascending water-spout continues most commonly till the cloud becomes too forcibly impregnated with vapour; the superfluous water contained in the cylinder is then precipitated with an immense crash; lightning, together with thunder, and a strong wind whirling in all directions, accompany this mode of termination. At other times it dissipates calmly; the sky

clears up, the cloud having dispersed through it, while the surface of the ocean becomes smooth and clear. Sailors usually cause them to disperse, by firing a shot at the cylinder; as they break by whatever interrupts the communication between the cloud and the ocean. Various hypotheses have been adduced in explanation of this meteor; but Dr. Franklin, Brisson, and Beccaria, have brought forward the most plausible arguments in proof of its electrical origin. This opinion seems probable, from many circumstances connected with the phenomenon in question: it appears in countries where electric meteors in general are most frequent: lightning is also commonly perceived darting through the cloud with which the column is united; and it is likewise seen to play around the cylinder or cataract itself. Water-spouts are also known to have been dispersed, by presenting a sharp-pointed knife, or other piece of metal, which probably acts by giving the electrical fluid a different course. Beccaria and others have found, that the electricity of the atmosphere is considerably influenced by the appearance of dark clouds upon the horizon, and a similar cloud always appears at the commencement of the ascending water-spout. Neither are we acquainted with any other power that could produce so strong an attraction between a cloud and water, as to cause it to ascend in opposition to its own gravity, and that of the superincumbent atmosphere.

M. Brisson, and afterwards B. caria, conducted an experiment by means of an electrical apparatus, which, although it may not be regarded as a decisive proof that electricity is the occasion of water-spouts, it will nevertheless be considered as giving corroboration to an opinion, which affords a more satisfactory explanation of this phenomenon, than any other hypothesis that has yet been advanced on the subject. He supported a drop of water from the prime conductor of his electrical apparatus, by means of a pointed wire, and, placing it over a vessel of water, all the appearances of an ascending water-spout immediately succeeded, except the previous appearance of vapour: the reason why this did not become visible was, he thinks, owing to the want of power in the electrical machine. Now, in consequence of the variations of electricity in the clouds at different times, and which give occasion to thunder storms, when an equilibrium of that fluid is re-established, it can be readily supposed, that a considerable mass of vapour, which at all times abounds with electricity, may be so positively charged with that fluid, as to render its attraction for water sufficient to overcome the resistance to its ascent. In this way the water, in the form of vapour, will ascend into the cloud with increased velocity, owing to the increasing pressure of the atmosphere around the base of the electric attraction on its surface. The phenomenon will therefore continue, either till the electricity is lessened, by being communicated to an additional quantity of matter, or till the water that ascends is in too great quantity to be supported in the atmosphere; or till the process is interrupted by some other adventitious occurrence. The electrical origin of this species of water-spout is rendered still more probable by reflecting, that in consequence of evaporation the surface of the ocean must be continually giving off electricity; and during day it is perhaps commonly in a negative state.

The next species of water-spout we have to consider is probably that meteor distinguished by ancient writers by the name of Dipsides, and which was long ago remarked as being prevalent among the Grecian isles. This, like the former meteor, is observed to occur more frequently in climates where the evaporation is great, though it occasionally appears in a less degree in every region. Perhaps as accurate a description of this meteor as any recorded, is of one that fell on the the confines of Burgundy, May 28, 1741, and which is related in the works of Abbé Richard who was a witness of the circumstances. "At four o'clock in the afternoon, the wind being south, the air warm, and the atmosphere overspread with thick black clouds, collected by the winds over an elevated ground covered with wood on the north-west; thunder was heard from this quarter: and after a report of thunder more violent than the others, there scarcely fell a few heavy drops of rain toward the south, at the distance of half a league from the place over which the clouds appeared stationary. But an hour after, a valley through which a rivulet ran, that usually contained about the depth of six inches of water, and about a foot in breadth, was wholly filled with water, to the extent of 60 toises, and of a depth from 12 to 15 feet. This inundation was occasioned by the falling of a water-spout, at a short half league distance on the north on the rising ground. There it had fallen with such violence, that trees were torn up by the roots; whole flocks with their shepherds, and even their dogs, were drowned; and all this happened on a height, where naturally they could not have expected such an occurrence. The fall of the water upon the declivity had been so great, that the trees and bushes were in a manner crushed to pieces by it. On the height of the mountain the rain had been very slight; but all the soil over its side, and a quantity of the trees, were carried down into the valley."

This meteor is generally preceded by a very loud noise in the air, different from that of thunder, and commences previous to the appearance of lightning: this has been supposed to originate in consequence of the ten-

dency of the atmosphere to regain its equilibrium, and that the agitation and friction of the air from that cause, give occasion to the subsequent electrical phenomena. Indeed, the circumstances connected with the descending water-spout, have been also attempted to be explained on electrical principles, and in the same manner as thunder storms are produced.

Allied to this disaster is another related by the same writer; which is no less curious than uncommon:

It occurred in Burgundy, in July 1755. "An extremely dark cloud, hanging low in the atmosphere, and driven forward by a north wind, was observed to cover the surface of the territory over which the small town of Mirabeau is situated: it occasioned very singular appearances for about a league in length, and for the half of that space in breadth. Different whirlings appeared at once in this dark mass of condensed vapours; here fell some hail, and thunder was heard: the quickset hedge-rows, and most of the trees in the vineyards, were rooted up; the little river of Mirabeau was carried more than sixty paces from its bed, which remained dry: two men were enveloped in this whirlwind, and carried to a distance, without experiencing any injury: a young shepherd was lifted high into the air, and thrown upon the banks of the river, yet his fall was not violent, the whirlwind having placed him on the verge where it ceased to act. In the woods, within its circle, its effects were traced by finding the trees either twisted or torn up by the roots: some sheep that were in the fields were enveloped and carried to a distance; several of them were killed. It unroofed the farm-houses; and after raging in this manner for half an hour, the wind shifted to the south, when the tempest immediately ceased."

We may on some future occasion inquire into some of the immediate causes of these moving bodies of vapour, these fogs in progress. But before we dismiss the subject, at present, we would hint at the effect of such meteors when stationary, and when, being tranquil and motionless, they obey the rarifying powers of the solar rays, slowly and gradually, and after long duration. One of the most interesting of these, because connected with sentiments of patriotism as well as of philosophy, is recorded by Lieut. Col. Drinkwater in his History of the Siege of Gibraltar.

It was near daybreak on the 12th of April, 1781, when a message was brought from the signal-house at the summit of the rock, that the long expected fleet, under Admiral Darby, was in sight. Innumerable masts were just discerned from that lofty situation; but could not be seen from the lower parts of the castle, being obscured by a thick fog, which had set in from the west, and totally overspread the opening of the straits In this uncertainty the garrison remained for some time; while the fleet, invested in obscurity, moved slowly towards the castle. In the mean time, the sun becoming powerful the fog rose like the curtain of a vast theatre, and discovered *at once* the whole fleet, full and distinct before the eye. The convoy, consisting of near three hundred vessels, were in a compact body, led on by twenty-eight sail of the line, and a number of tenders and other smaller vessels. A gentle wind just filled their sails, and brought them forward with a slow and solemn motion. Had all this grand exhibition been presented *gradually*, the sublimity of it would have been injured by the acquaintance the eye would have made with it, during its approach; but the appearance of it in all its greatness *at once*, before the eye had examined the detail, had a wonderful effect.

To this account of a grand effect from the clearing away of a fog, we shall subjoin another, which, though of a horrid kind is grand and sublime in the highest degree. It is taken from Captain Meares's voyage from China to the northern latitudes of America. That navigator having gained the inhospitable coast he was in pursuit of, was sailing among unknown bays and gulfs, when he was suddenly immersed in so thick a fog, that the seamen could not even discern an object from one end of the ship to the other. Night too came on, which rendered every thing still more dismal. While the unhappy crew were ruminating on the variety of distresses that surrounded them, about midnight they were alarmed with the sound of waves bursting and dashing amongst rocks, within a little distance of the head of the ship. Instantly turning the helm, they tacked about. But they had sailed only a short way in this new direction; when they were terrified with the same dreadful sound a second time. They altered their course again: but the same tremendous noise again recurred. At length day came on; but the fog continuing as intense as before, they could see nothing. All they knew was, that they were surrounded with rocks on every side; but how to escape they had no idea. Once, during a momentary interruption of the fog, they got a glimpse of the summit of an immense cliff covered with snow, towering over the mast, but the fog instantly shut it in. A more dreadful situation cannot easily be conceived. They had steered in every direction, but always found they were land-locked, and though they were continually close to the shore, on sounding they could find no bottom. Their anchors, therefore, were of no use. Four days they continued in this dreadful suspense, tacking from side to side: on the fifth the fog cleared away, and they had a view at once of the

terrors that surrounded them. They had by some strange accident, found their way into a bay, environned on all sides with precipices of immense height, covered with snow, and falling down to the water, in lofty rocks, which were every where perpendicular, except in some parts where the constant beating of the surge had hollowed them into caverns. The sound they heard was from the waters swelling and rushing into these caverns, which absorbing them, drove them out again with great fury against the rocks at their mouths, dashing them into foam with a tremendous sound. Captain Meares now perceived the passage, through which he had been driven into this scene of horrors, and made his escape.

FRENCH ACTORS AND AUTHORS.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR.—The present situation of the principal theatres of the metropolis, may perhaps lead the public to wish, that, when they are again revived from their ashes, they may give a more liberal scope to genius than they ever have done. It is clearly understood that *several hundreds* of MS. dramas of different descriptions have long been lying in the managers' drawers; we are to suppose, without possessing sufficient merit to raise them from thence. Would it not be desirable that our future pieces should be the productions of men of superior abilities; that they should possess more merit and less ribaldry, less profaneness, and stupidity, of course? Is it impossible to raise the profession of a dramatic writer to some degree of respectability? to relieve it from the necessity of *paying* undue tribute to newspaper hacks, vulgarly called critics?—In short, is the emolument, as now offered, sufficient to induce men of genius to come forward, and endeavour to amuse and inform the public? I apprehend it is not: by the time an author has obtained the *fiat* of the managers, the actors, and *intrigans* of the theatre, he becomes disgusted, and his spirit rises in determination against sending another piece; till vanity, if he succeeds, or penury, if he be a true author, forces his memory to forego the recollection of former mortifications.

As I troubled you some time ago [PANORAMA, Vol. III. p. 1252.] with some account of the salaries of French actors, I now beg leave to state the manner in which French authors are paid. The drama has been compared to a lottery: if the comparison be just, we must certainly acknowledge that better prizes are drawn in France than in Britain; and such as may well incline a man of merit to put himself in fortune's way to obtain.

The French government has found it worth while to make laws in favour of music, painting, and the drama; nor dare any piratical printer, or literary harpy, make an unhallowed attempt on the fair fruits of genius. Not only authors are thus respectfully treated, but even the first-rate actors may hope to be well provided for in old age. For this purpose, the *Théâtre Français*, under the direction of its own members, after deducting all expences, divides the profit into twenty-five parts. The first and oldest of their colleagues have a whole share, others a half, and so on in proportion. Many too only receive their pay by shares. He that has a whole share receives from twenty-five to thirty thousand livres *per annum*; but he must allow a small monthly deduction, amounting, among all the sharers together, to no more than seventy-two thousand livres, which sum is placed out upon sure interest. Thus, if one of them has followed this profession for twenty years, supposing he has not attained the age of forty even, he is allowed to retire. In that case, he receives, 1st. the ready money he saved during his public services, which will then amount to thirty thousand livres; 2d. a benefit at the grand opera, which, if he has been in the least a popular actor, will fetch him eighty thousand more; 3d. an annual pension of two thousand livres from the sharers; 4th. and lastly, a pension from government to the same amount. Besides this, he has a right, if young and healthy enough, to keep his place among the sharers, which, however, seldom happens.

French players are not often put in requisition to act new pieces; but it must be allowed that they take great pains; each piece undergoes thirty rehearsals with the utmost regularity, at which the author, if he pleases, may be present to give his directions. Even at the last of these rehearsals, when the notice of its representation figures already in the newspapers, he has a right to give his *veto*, and say that it requires further trials of private skill. A manager dare not alter a single syllable of an author's work without his consent.

The author of a theatrical piece, or of the music belonging to it, is treated as follows: Every night's receipts are divided into three parts, of which the author receives a seventh out of one-third. This would be but doing little for them; however, they receive this seventh part not *once*, but as long as they live, and their heirs ten years after their death. They receive it not only in Paris but all over France, and from every theatre; and this not merely while the piece remains in manuscript, but long after it has been printed, for no manager of a theatre durst have it acted without the express permission of the author. The piratical printing of a piece is

likewise subjected to heavy penalties. Many will object to the possibility of the author's being often deceived, as he neither can know nor be informed of the pieces played all over France, and of the frequency and amount of the receipts of the different houses, it being extremely expensive to collect information of this kind.

All this has, however, been provided for; there exists an office in Paris, established for the purpose. Here the author of any dramatic production need but mention his name, and the office takes care of all the rest. The office has its correspondents and cashiers all over the country, and, with a clear conscience, accounts to the author for all the shares of his profits, for the moderate allowance of two per cent.

As the number of theatres in France far exceed one hundred, (though many of them may be small and insignificant) it may easily be conceived, that the author of any popular piece, at the expiration of the two first years of its appearance, may rely on a receipt of 40,000 livres. An author that has had the good fortune to bring two or three pieces upon what is called the repertory of the *Théâtre Français*, is not only decently provided for all his life, but he even leaves to his children ten years' certain subsistence after his demise. What an honourable pension!

Madame Molé, who translated "Misanthrophy and Repentance," is already in possession of a property of 60,000 livres; and even now this comedy is frequently performed three times on the same day, at the different theatres in Paris. "To ME, its AUTHOR," says Kotzebue, "the sum total brought by this piece never exceeded 200 *German dollars!!!* [£33.]"

Daleyrac, the celebrated composer, receives, independent of the metropolis, 100 louis-d'ors per month, without having occasion to make a stroke with his pen.

Yours, &c. NO GIPSEY.

A SPECIMEN OF THE EFFORTS OF SONS OF LIBERTY.

Excerpta from a pamphlet lately published, by C. B. Vaughan, M. B. entitled, *Narrative of the Siege of Zaragoza*: which we heartily recommend to all who are intent on opposing the Corsican Tyrant.

The population of Zaragoza may be estimated at about 60,000 souls; although the census taken in 1787, gives only 42,600.

Don Joseph Palafox, the youngest of three brothers of one of the most distinguished families in Aragon, is about thirty-four years of age: his person of middling stature; his his eyes lively and expressive, and his whole deportment that of a perfectly well bred man, accustomed to the best society. When Don J. Palafox assumed the command in Aragon, he had very little acquaintance with military affairs; for though he had been in the Spanish guards all his life, he had never seen actual service, and his time had been principally past in the dissipation of Madrid.

General Palafox mustered the regular troops quartered at Zaragoza, and found that they amounted to *two hundred and twenty* men, and that the public treasury of the province could furnish him only with two thousand reals, a sum in English money equal to *twenty pounds sixteen shillings and eightpence.*—

Early in the month of June, the French detached eight thousand infantry, and nine hundred cavalry, from Pamplona against Zaragoza.—They attacked the town in force June 14. and 15.

The Arragonese tore down the awnings from their windows, and formed them into sacks, which they filled with sand, and piled up before every gate, in the form of a battery, digging round each of them, a deep trench. They broke holes in the mud walls, and intermediate buildings for musquetry, and sometimes, where the position was commanding, cannon were stationed: the houses in the environs of the city were pulled down, or burned: gardens, and olive grounds that in better times had been the recreation, and support of their owners, were chearfully rooted up by the proprietors themselves, wherever they impeded the defence of the city, or covered the approach of the enemy. The exertions of the men were animated by women of every description, who formed themselves into parties for the relief of the wounded, and for carrying water, and provisions to the batteries at the gates, while their children were employed in conveying cartridges which had been made by the monks.

The sand-bag battery before the gate of the Portillo, was several times destroyed, and as often reconstructed under the fire of the enemy.

Augustina Zaragoza, about 22 years of age, a handsome woman, of the lower class of the people, whilst performing her duty of carrying refreshments to the gates, arrived at the battery of the Portillo, at the very moment when the French fire had absolutely destroyed every person that was stationed in it. The citizens and soldiers, for the moment hesitated to re-man the guns; Augustina rushed forward over the wounded, and slain, snatched a match from the hand of a dead artillery-man, and fired off a 26-pounder, then jumping upon the gun, made a solemn vow never to quit it alive during the siege, and having stimulated her fellow-citizens by this daring

intrepidity to fresh exertions, they instantly rushed into the battery, and again opened a tremendous fire upon the enemy. When the writer of these pages saw this heroine at Zaragoza, she had a small shield of honour embroidered upon the sleeve of her gown, with "Zaragoza," inscribed upon it, and was receiving a pension from the government and the daily pay of an artilleryman.—...

All the sulphur which the place afforded was put into immediate requisition, the earth of the streets was carefully washed in order to furnish saltpetre; and charcoal was made of the stalks of hemp, which in that part of Spain grows to a very unusual size; and on this simple foundation there has been formed since the siege a regular manufactory of gunpowder, which yields thirteen arrobas of Castile per day, or three hundred and twenty-five pounds of twelve ounces.

Aug. 3. One side of the street Cozo, the breadth of which is about equal to that of Pall Mall, was now occupied by the French, in the centre of which general Verdier was seen giving his orders from the Franciscan convent. The Arragonese maintained their positions on the opposite side, throwing up batteries at the openings of the streets, within a few paces of similar batteries of the French. The intervening space was soon heaped up with dead either thrown from the windows of the houses in which they had been slain, or killed in the conflicts below.

Nothing in the whole course of the siege more embarrassed Don Joseph Palafox than this enormous accumulation of the dead, and the apprehension of the contagious disorders which must infallibly result from it. To an Arragonese it was almost certain death to appear in the middle of the street, and the expedient resorted to was to push forward French prisoners with a rope attached to them amidst the dead and dying, to remove the bodies of their countrymen, and bring them in for burial.

For eleven successive days the most sanguinary conflict was continued from street to street, from house to house, and from room to room, (the enraged populace always gaining by degrees upon the disciplined troops of the French,) until the space occupied by the enemy was gradually reduced from half to about one-eighth part of the city.

In every part of the town, where the danger was most imminent, and the French the most numerous, was Padre St. Iago Sass, curate of a parish in Zaragoza. As general Palafox made his rounds through the city, he often beheld Sass, alternately playing the part of a priest and a soldier; sometimes administering the sacrament to the dying, and at others, fighting in the most determined manner against the enemies of his country: from his energy of character and uncommon bravery, the commander-in-chief reposed the utmost confidence in him during the siege; wherever any thing difficult or hazardous was to be done, Sass was elected for its execution; and the introduction of a supply of powder, so essentially necessary to the defence of the town, was effected in the most complete manner, by this clergyman, at the head of forty of the bravest men in Zaragoza.—...

The countess Burita, a lady of great rank in that country, formed a corps of women for the relief of the wounded, and for the purpose of carrying provisions and wine to the soldiers; many persons of the most unquestionable veracity in Zaragoza declare that they have frequently seen this young, delicate, and beautiful woman coolly attending to the duties she had prescribed to herself in the midst of the most tremendous fire of shot and shells: nor were they even able to perceive, from the first moment that she entered into these novel scenes, that the idea of personal danger could produce upon her the slightest effect, or bend her from her benevolent and patriotic purpose.

During the night of the 13th of August, the French fire was particularly destructive, and when their batteries ceased, flames were observed to burst out in many parts of the buildings in their possession; and on the morning of the 14th, to the great surprize of the Arragonese, their columns were seen at a distance retreating over the plain, on the road to Pamplona.

The profits of this publication are to be given in aid of the population of Zaragoza: we wish it twenty editions; and the valiant heroes of Arragon perpetual triumphs.

. . . . .

Zaragoza has fallen; but after a struggle that does infinite honour to Spanish valour. With every preparation of war in perfection, and in profusion, with resources of every kind in skill, experience, activity, and *despotism*, the French army of nearly 50,000 men, commanded by generals and dukes, has been occupied many weeks, in the siege of an open town; and, at length, forced to confess themselves outdone in valour, they have proceeded by *mining*,-the last resource of discomfited enmity. Madrid should have rivalled Zaragoza: but treason was the mine that was sprung there: Morla will therefore descend to posterity with *French commendations* (the due reward of his villainy!), while Palafox will live in the remembrance of his countrymen from age to age; and his example will inspire generations yet unborn with sentiments of Heroism, Patriotism, and Honour!

Our readers will remember, that the following is the French account: although it contains no returns of French losses, and is evidently false in many particulars, yet the general testimony which it bears to the vigorous resistance, the obstinate courage, and the perfect hatred maintained by the Spaniards against the French intruders, might have thrown a doubt on its authenticity, had it not come to us in an unquestionable shape.

Spain may yet be the scene of other conflicts no less memorable: other Zaragozas may be found in other parts of it. However that may be, we deem the example too impressive to be lost on our countrymen: it should, in fact, be read at the head of every regiment, and every company, bearing arms in the United Kingdom; with this addition: —THUS ARE OPEN TOWNS DEFENDED IN SPAIN: IN BRITAIN WE HAVE NONE BUT OPEN TOWNS TO DEFEND: BUT WE HAVE BRITISH HEARTS AND ARMS TO DEFEND THEM WITH: GOD SAVE THE KING!

Thirty-third Bulletin of the Army of Spain.

Paris, March 4.—Zaragosa has surrendered; the calamities, which have befallen this unhappy town, are a terrifying example to the people. The peace which has been restored in Zaragosa extends to the whole of Arragon; and *the two armies*, which were around the town, have been set at liberty.—Zaragosa was the centre of the insurrection of Spain; it was in this town, that the party was formed, which wished to call in a prince of the house of Austria to reign on the Tagus. The individuals of this party had partly inherited these notions, which were irrevocably destroyed, from their ancestors during the war of the succession.

The battle of Tudelea was won the 23d of November, and after the 27th the French army was encamped at a small distance from Zaragosa. The people of this town were armed. The peasants of Arragon had repaired thither; and Zaragosa contained 50,000 men, formed into regiments of 1000 men, and companies of 100. The general officers and subalterns consisted of monks. A body of 20,000 men, who had escaped from Tudela, had thrown themselves into the town, which was furnished with provisions, heaped up in innumerable magazines, and defended by 100 pieces of cannon. The image of our lady of Pilar wrought miracles at the will of the monks, who by such means animated the zeal, and preserved the confidence, of the multitude. In the field, these 50,000 men would not have withstood three regiments; but shut up in their town, and wrought upon by the leaders of parties, how could they escape the miseries which ignorance and fanaticism heap upon the heads of so many wretches! Every thing possible was done to enlighten them, and bring them to reason.

The general of engineers, Lacoste, aid-de-camp of the emperor, and an officer of the greatest merit, collected at Alagon the materials and instruments for mining, in order to carry on the subterraneous war, which the emperor had commanded.

The general of division, Dedon, who commanded the artillery, collected *a great quantity of mortars, bombs, and howitzers of every calibre.* All these were brought from Pampeluna, seven days march from Zaragosa. In the mean while it was observed, that the enemy had availed himself of this delay in order to fortify Monte Torrero, and other strong positions. On the 20th of December, the division of Suchet drove him from the heights of St. Lambert, and from two outworks which were within reach of the town. The division of general Gazan drove the enemy from the heights of St. Gregorio, and with the 21st regiment of light infantry, and the 100th regiment of the line, took the redoubts which were thrown up in the suburbs, and defended the roads of Sueva and Barcelona. He also made himself master of a great laboratory near Galliego, in which 500 Swiss had intrenched themselves. On the same day, the duke of Cornegliano made himself master of the works and position of Monte Torrero; he took all the cannon, made a great number of prisoners, and did great injury to the enemy.

The duke of Cornegliano being sick, the duke of Abrantes came at the beginning of January, and took command of the third division. He signalized his arrival by taking the monastery of St. Joseph, and pursued his advantages on the 16th of January, by taking the bridge of La Hueba, where his troops fixed themselves.

The circumvention of Zaragosa was not yet resolved upon; that was considered as inexpedient; and a free communication was still left open, in order that the insurgents might be informed of the defeat of the English, and their infamous flight out of Spain. It was on the 16th of January that the English were driven into the sea at Corunna, and it was on the 26th that the operations before Zaragosa were seriously begun. The duke of Montebello arrived there on the 20th, in order to assume the command of the siege. As soon as he was assured that the intelligence which was brought into the town had no effect, and that a few monks governed the minds of the people, he resolved to put an end to these indulgences; 50,000 peasants were collected on the left banks of the Ebro; at Pardiguera the duke of Treviso attacked

them with three regiments; and, notwithstanding the fine position they possessed, the 64th regiment routed them, and threw them into disorder. The 10th regiment of hussars was on the plain to receive them, and a great number remained upon the field of battle. Nine pieces of cannon and several standards were the trophies of this victory.

At the same time the duke of Montebello had sent the adjutant commandant Gusquet to Zuera, in order to disperse an assemblage of insurgents; this officer attacked 4000 of them with three battalions, overthrew them, and took four pieces of cannon, with their carriages and horses. Gen. Vittier was at the same time sent with 300 infantry and 200 cavalry, towards Valencia. He met 5000 insurgents at Alcanitz, compelled them, even in the town, to throw down their arms in their flight; he killed 600 men, and seized magazines, provisions, and arms; among the last were 100 English muskets.

On the 26th the town was seriously attacked, and the batteries were unmasked, and at noon on the 27th the *breach was practicable in* SEVERAL PLACES; the troops were lodged in the monastery of San-in-Gracia.

At the same moment the general of division Morlat, in an attack upon the left wing, made himself master of the whole fore-ground of the enemy's defence. Captain Guettemar at the head of the pioneers, and thirty-six grenadiers of the forty-fourth regiment, had, with a rare intrepidity, ascended the beach.

On the 30th, the monasteries of the Monique and the Greek Augustines were occupied. *Sixty houses were possessed by undermining.*

On the 1st of February general Lacoste received a ball, and died in the field of honour. He was a brave and distinguished officer. He has been lamented by the whole army, but more especially by the Emperor. Colonel Regniat succeeded him in the command of the engineers, and in the management of the siege. *The enemy defended* EVERY HOUSE; three attacks were made by mines, and *every day several houses were blown up*, and afforded the troops an opportunity of stationing themselves in other houses.

Thus we proceeded to the Cosso (a great street in Zaragosa) where we made ourselves masters of the buildings of the public school and university. The enemy endeavoured to oppose miners to miners; but less used to this sort of operation, their miners were every day discovered and suffocated. This mode of besieging rendered its progress slow, but sure, and *less destructive to the army.* While three companies of miners and eight companies of sappers carried on this subterraneous war, the consequences of which were so dreadful, *the fire on the town was kept up by mortars.* Ten days after the attack had begun, the surrender of the town was anticipated. The army had possessed itself of one third of the houses and *fortified itself in them.* The church which contained the image of our lady of Pilar, which by so many miracles had promised to defend the town, was battered down by bombs, and no longer inhabitable.

The duke of Montebello deemed it necessary to take possession of the left bank of the river, in order that his fire might reach the middle of the town. The general of division, Gazan, made himself master of the bridge by a sudden and impetuous attack, on the morning of the 17th (February). A battery of *fifty pieces* was played off at three o'clock in the afternoon. A battalion of the 28th regiment attacked and took possession of a very large monastery, the walls of which were of brick, and from three to four feet thick. General Gazan then repaired with rapidity to the bridge, over which the insurgents made their retreat to the town; he killed a vast number, made 4000 prisoners, amongst whom were two generals, 12 colonels, 19 lieutenant-colonels, and 230 officers. He took 30 pieces of artillery. Nearly all the troops of the line in the town had beset this important part, which had been threatened since the 10th. At the same moment the duke of Abrantes entered the Cosso *through the several covered ways*, and, by means of two small mines, blew up the extensive buildings of the Schaals.

After these events, terrror spread throughout the town. The Junta, in order to procure delay, and obtain time to abate the terror of the inhabitants, sought a parley; but their bad faith was known, and this artifice was useless. *Thirty other houses were possessed by undermining, or by mines.*

At length, on the 21st of February the whole town was possessed by our troops: 15,000 infantry and 200 cavalry laid down their arms at the gate of Portilla, and 40 flags and 150 pieces of cannon were delivered up. The insurgents lost 20,000 men during the siege; 13,000 were found in the hospitals; 500 died daily.

The duke of Montebello would allow no capitulation to the town of Zaragosa. He only published the following provisions:—

[The garrison shall at noon, on the 21st, lay down their arms at the gate of Portilla, where they shall remain prisoners of war. Those of the troops of the line who are willing to take the oath to king Joseph, may be allowed to enter into his service. In case this entrance shall not be permitted by the minister of war to the king of Spain, they shall be prisoners of war, and sent to France. The worship of God shall be reverenced. All the artillery and ammunition of every kind shall

be delivered up. All the arms shall be deposited at the doors of the different houses, and collected by the respective Alcades.]

The magazines of corn, rice, and fruit, which have been found in the town are very considerable.—The duke of Montebello has nominated general Laval governor of Zaragossa.—A deputation of the priesthood and different inhabitants has set out for Madrid.

Palafox is dangerously ill. He was the object of the contempt of the whole hostile army, who accused him of arrogance and meanness. He was never seen where there was any danger.

The count de Fuentes, grandee of Spain, who had been arrested by the insurgents two months ago on his estates, was found in a dungeon of eight feet square, and released; no idea can be formed of the miseries he had undergone.

THE FRENCH MODE OF FINING, OR CLARIFYING WINE.

The complaint among the wine trade with respect to the difficulty of clearing wine is so general, that we conceive the following extract from a valuable work lately published at Paris, will prove not unacceptable to many of our readers. "Of all materials used in clarifying wines and other liquids," says M. Parmentier, "I think that the whites of eggs are best calculated to bring them to that degree of perfection, and confer upon them that limpidness which they can neither acquire by rest nor by filtration." When, however, the whites of eggs are made use of for the purpose of clarifying wines, &c. it is necessary to be particularly careful in using the freshest eggs only; and in breaking and examining them, great caution and circumspection are to be observed, since it has often happened that *a single egg, however slightly tainted, has given a disagreeable flavour to a whole pipe of wine*, an evil which, when once incurred, is irremediable. It is best, adds the author already named, to employ such eggs only as are laid by hens which do not associate with cocks, because the intercourse of the male renders the eggs more liable to putrescence, and gives them a very bad taste.

Next to the white of eggs M. Parmentier places isinglass; because, as he justly observes, it does not alter the true colour of the wine, or communicate a disagreeable flavour to it.

Experience has proved that white wines in particular, which have been clarified through the medium of isinglass, are more transparent, and preserve their limpidness much longer, than those to which the whites of eggs have been applied, the latter being invariably injured by a contact with the atmospheric air. —As to red wines, a very small portion of isinglass will clear them, and consequently a species of economy is added to the other advantages derived from the use of it, as thereby an immense quantity of eggs is saved.

M. Parmentier contributed a paper to the *Annales de Chimie*, in 1792, by which he undertook to prove, that, in many cases, a sort of jelly, prepared from the raspings of bones, might be substituted for isinglass. But might we not with greater facility procure a much better substitute for isinglass, than that which he makes mention of, from our indigenous productions, from our fisheries of every description?—Most of the fish which are but thinly covered with scales, and which live in our lakes, ponds, and rivers, furnish great abundance of gelatinous substance, both wholesome and pleasing to the smell and taste, which might be prepared for the purpose already mentioned with very little trouble.—In adopting this mode we should confer a benefit upon the nation at large, by curtailing the importation of isinglass, for which such immense sums are paid to the merchants of the northern parts of Europe.

This paper may give rise to more than one philosophical question. First, what is that principle in an egg become stale and tainted, though but little, which is so powerful in its nature and properties as to taint a whole pipe of wine? Consider the smallness of an egg itself in proportion to the quantity of liquor: consider the expression "however slightly this small quantity be tainted;" and when the principle, or portion tainted is limited, in fact, to a small portion of this small egg. Such is the power of the tainting principle! the principle of corruption! Is there any beneficent principle that is equally capable of ameliorating its subject when only so slightly diffused throughout its parts?—Secondly: It is remarkable, that an extract from *fish*, a commodity sufficiently remote, it should appear, from the nature of any production of the grape, or its juice, should clarify the liquor innocently, while an egg slightly tainted, injures it. Isinglass is a kind of glue, prepared from a fish: whether any other glue, prepared from any other kind of fish, might answer the purpose as well; and if not, why not? is also a matter of curious inquiry. The other query which a naturalist will discern in this communication may deserve discussion, but rather in a learned language, and in a direct dissertation, than in a popular and widely circulating periodical publication. Why are red wines more easily and effectually clarified by isinglass than white wines; and whence is the sediment that subsides from them more easily acted on by this apparently feeble agent?

OF THE WENDES, OR VANDALS, A SEPARATE PEOPLE STILL EXISTING IN GERMANY.

It were a curious speculation to inquire into those remaining customs and usages of ancient nations, which, notwithstanding the general prevalence of christianity, yet remain. Transmitted from age to age, from family to family, from parent to child, they have been proof against all the effort of cool sanctity and innovation. We had occasion some time ago, when reviewing Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary of the Scottish Language, to notice some which still maintain themselves in our island. That worthy divine is displeased at memorials which he considers as too closely allied to heathenism. He is not disposed even to admit their indifference as to the principles of christianity; but seems to think christianity is but imperfectly established, where these are not entirely exploded. It will be acknowledged, as due to the general character of the Kirk of Scotland, that no country is more fully favoured with the diffusion of gospel principles:—what, then, is there in these practices which has given them such fast hold of the minds of their votaries: what secret or open charm attends them and supports them instead of arguments, or against arguments? May we suppose that they will ever be totally extinct; or will vestiges of them continue to the latest posterity? Perhaps, we should do well to consider some of them as natural expressions of a kind of piety independent of any particular religious persuasion. The feast of ingathering at the time of harvest, for instance, has something in its principle so grateful, so cheerful, to recommend it, that there is no apparent cause for its disuse, while harvests are yielded by the prolific earth: and in such cases, when the ceremony is directed to the great Author of all good, the reason which should effectuate its abolition ought to be more than commonly cogent. This festival seems to be founded on a permanent principle: to regulate it, may be more easy, and possibly, when all things are considered, more politic, than to insist upon its suppression.

There may be as much harm done by intemperate zeal as by languid reformation. But, there is another consideration still more deserving of notice. Not all parts of Christendom have been converted without force. The power of simple persuasion has not been the only motive employed. Is it any wonder that converts by force should retain and practice all that circumstances allowed of their ancient rites?—And are not modern days subject to the disadvantages attending those national baptisms in streams and rivers, where the conqueror superintended the ceremony at the head of his army?—They were reluctant, imperfect, partial and slovenly; the consequence has been, that a portion of prior principles has prevented the christianity then enforced from attaining purity, and from being transmitted to posterity unmingled. We know, for instance, that Charlemagne in the eighth century conquered and christianized the Saxons: he found them, as he said, barbarians: he made them, what he called christians. Would it be wonderful if they had complied with his injunctions only externally, while in private they still maintained some respect to the deities of their ancestors? Possibly the following article may be thought to bear some reference to this conjecture, and to be elucidated by it. Any better elucidation we should be happy to receive.

The WENDES, or VANDALS, worshipped, among other gods, one called the *Evil-God*, in their language *Czernibog*. There is a mountain in Lusace which still retains that name: it appears that this god had a temple, or at least a statue, erected on this mountain. His idol was black; in one hand it held fire, in the other a kind of spear with two hooks. Libations were made to Czernibog at the beginning of their repasts.

Those people began their year at the spring equinox; at which time they celebrated a grand festival, called the festival of the dead. They proceeded from their villages in procession, bearing before them a colossal straw figure, representing winter and death, which they afterwards threw into the water, or into the fire. This procession is still practiced in several villages of Lusace, and even of Saxony; likewise in some parts of Bohemia. Where the custom is maintained in its force, the peasants sing during the procession:

"We carry away death from our village;
We bring back spring within our walls;
Hail joyful spring! hail verdant corn! &c."

Another great festival of the Wendes, celebrated the harvest at the time of the autumnal equinox; they assembled before the idol of their god *Swantewit*. It was twelve feet high; had four heads, and each of them a long beard; he wore a cuirass on his breast, and a sword enormously long by his side; he held a bow and arrows in his left hand, and a vase in the shape of a horn in his right. At the feast they filled this horn with wine, which was to be preserved till the following year. Their priests, on that occasion, exhorted them to a life of sobriety; and ordered expiations. Plentiful harvests were celebrated by dancing and feasting. The idols and the ceremony of the horn are dismissed; but the feast exists under the denomination of *Lobetanz, (the dance in the praise of the lord, or of gratitude)*.

Near Bantzen the people shew that part of the Spree, where an ancient idol of the Wendes was thrown from the top of a mountain into that river, at the time of the abolition of paganism; and by a singular custom in the vicinity of the village of Ober-Oderwitz the memory of a similar event there seems to have been preserved. On Whitsunday, the young people of both sexes assemble, from the neighbouring villages, on a mountain, and detach enormously large pieces of a rock, which they roll into the river. During the rest of the year that mountain is unfrequented.

Amidst these recollections of paganism stands Herruhut, the chief establishment of the Moravian brotherhood; who seem to have carried christian fraternity to the highest degree of zeal and purity. In this town, of a kind altogether peculiar, men of all nations, associated by religious fervour, live on the produce of their united industry; all they possess is in common. They have but one house for all the brothers who are married, one for the unmarried sisters, and one for the single men: in each of these houses they eat their meals together; but in the two last they all sleep in common dormitories. In each house there is a room for their prayers, besides a church for the whole congregation, where those pious souls praise their Creator by singing psalms and hymns; and exhort one another to virtue by discourses delivered by venerable old members. Their religious ceremonies are equally simple and affecting, their vestments extremely modest, they live a laborious and peaceable life, and the passions are subdued to innocence in that abode of peace and of charity. The burying-ground of Herruhut is a pleasant garden delightfully situated. This colony first settled here in 1717; they now trade in articles manufactured by the brotherhood, the sale of which amounts to upwards of £40,000. Part of this produce supports missionaries in different parts of the inhabited globe. The mission of Greenland has founded there a community of nearly one thousand individuals. There are likewise colonies of Moravian brethren at Gnadenfrey, Neusaltz, in Sicily, at Barbey and at Gnadau in Saxony, at Christianfield in the dutchy of Sleswick, and in several parts of England, Sweden, and of the United States of America.

The Wendes are far from partaking of the pious severity of these manners: they are fond of a certain luxury, of noisy entertainments, and sports. Their wives are very partial to a singular mode of dressing. On Sundays and holidays they wear several corsets one above another; the under one something less and showy than that next to it, and so on: the upper one always the most rich and costly. On such days the inhabitants of the different villages meet and dance to a fiddle, with only three strings, and a bag-pipe. Their favourite dance is a kind of waltz. While they are working in the fields, they sing popular songs, expressive of joy, or at least of happiness; one of the most in vogue begins with these words: "Be cheerful, Jenny, although thou hadst not sown a single grain of wheat." Their herdsmen play on the flute, and sometimes challenge one another to musical contests, as did the ancient shepherds of Sicily and of Arcadia.

Their weddings are always celebrated with great joviality, rural magnificence, and hospitality. A friend, frequently accompanied by the bridegroom in person, invites the guests; and visits all the neighbouring country, crowned with flowers, and ribbons, mounted on a black horse, likewise ornamented with ribbons. On the day of the nuptial ceremony the bridegroom is dressed in black, the bride wears a very high cap besprinkled with golden stars; and several necklaces composed of old pieces of silver coin. Several female companions, dressed in the same style, follow her to church, and are joined by numerous attendants. Two elderly women act as substitutes to the bride's mother, who is engaged at home in preparing the repast. In several places those persons who attend, carry pitchers of beer, which they offer to all whom they meet. In other parts, they carry canes, and it appears that formerly they had swords. To this day, the friend who invites to the wedding almost always wears a huge sword for the ceremony. Singular as it may appear, the wedding repast consists of cold meat only. These feasts commonly end in merry dances.

The Wendes are in general very hospitable. In such families as are at their ease, there is a loaf on the table, which is distributed among the poor. All passengers, either rich or poor, known or unknown, are treated on holidays.

The Germans often take Wendes into their service; and praise their fidelity, cleanliness, and assiduity.

The youth among the Serbes still practice some warlike games, such as throwing an arrow or a javelin to a certain mark, flinging stones and wrestling. The challenge is given by them in these words: *Come single, to single.* These young men make excellent soldiers.

Such are the remaining descendants of a nation (the Vandals), whose name among us is synominous to barbarian; partly through a misunderstanding, and partly owing to accidents; as the historians of the lower empire bitterly complain of the avidity with which those people carried away the masterpieces of arts from Italy to Africa, and because the ship which was the most richly loaded foundered at sea.

AN UNTAUGHT BARD's FIRST APPEARANCE IN PUBLIC.

Genius is the offspring of no age or country, restrictively; and those who describe the present age as manifesting decay in the energies of nature, or a state of imbecility and decrepitude arising from exhaustion of nature's powers, are completely in error. It will, however, readily be granted, that the merit of models which are familiar to our contemplation, renders us somewhat fastidious toward merit not yet confirmed. This disposition needs restraint. We are desirous of doing a service to an ingenious individual, of whom we are told, by competent authority, that his character for sobriety, honesty, and virtue in general, is unimpeachable, and that he is a good father, and was a tender husband. Hence we augur, that we are introducing to the public a subject worthy of patronage. We have, moreover, procured some account of his previous life, which we submit to our readers; and close by observing, that the duty and the honour of genius is, to be found constantly by the side of virtue. The man who forsakes that guide, will surely, sooner or later, lament his folly, whatever the world may think of his talents or his wit.

Mr. JOSEPH BLACKET was born in 1786, at Tunstill, an obscure village, two miles from Catterick in Yorkshire. His father was a day-labourer, many years in the service of Sir John Lawson, Bart. whose goodness and humanity to the neighbouring poor, render him universally beloved. Joseph was the youngest but one, of twelve children: he was sent to school early in life, being godson to the village schoolmistress, who was very partial to him, and gave him a free education. Another school being opened by a person more capable of instructing youth, when he was near seven years old, he was placed under the tuition of its master, till the age of eleven. His brother, a ladies' shoemaker in London, expressing a desire of taking him apprentice, he proceeded to London by the waggon. His brother, to whom he gives due praise, to preserve the little learning he had gathered in the country, frequently kept him at home writing on a Sunday, which, though painful, was useful. He was a man who had read much, and had a number of books, chiefly on religious subjects, such as Josephus, Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History, Fox's Martyrs, &c. These afforded some knowledge. At this time the drama was totally unknown to Joseph; but, when a juvenile friend solicited his company to see Kemble in Richard, he saw and read that play, forgot the cruelties of Mary, bade adieu to the celebrated Jewish historian; Vespasian, Titus, and all the heroes he records, vanished before Richard the Third. To read other plays, he frequently robbed his pillow of its due: late and early. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, still living with his brother, whose wife about that time died of a consumption, he shortly after married her sister, and lived happily with her during five years, when she fell a victim to the same disorder. At that painful period, another sister, sent from the country to attend on her, was confined to her bed by a fever, which long deprived her of reason. What an accumulation of distress: a wife stretched on the bed of death! A sister senseless! An infant looking piteously around for a mother! Creditors clamorous! friends cold! The deer was stricken; the herd shunned him. His property was disposed of, and part of his debts discharged. At length his sister-in-law recovered; a kind friend at Deptford took his infant daughter; and quitting the roof of departed happiness, he sought for consolation in solitude. He has beguiled his lonely hours with poetry, at once amusing and indulging the pangs of grief. The only publication we have seen is THE TIMES; an Ode, at the commencement of the year 1809, of which we subjoin a specimen. It is addressed to Mr. Pratt; and we understand that that gentleman takes a lively interest in the future welfare of the unfortunate Joseph.

We add the opening stanzas as a specimen.

Ere Order's bright and beauteous face
Illum'd the bosom of the drear profound,
Throughout the vast vacuity of space
Confusion reign'd, and Horror grimly frown'd;
But when Creation's Father spoke,
Old Chaos saw, with wild affright,
The gloom subdued of tenfold night,
As through the murky darkness broke
The orient beam of vivifying light.

To warm the desolated waste,
And cheer the drooping swain,
To speed the rigid season on its way,
And raise the buried grain;
From Nature's frowning face
The powers of frost to chace,
Bid ev'ning sip,
With eager lip,
The exhalations of the rosy day,
Full in the front of Heav'n, the radiant Orb was plac'd.

Revolving round his sphere,
Each beam o'erspread,
With glowing red,
He rises from his wat'ry bed,
And ushers in another year.

Yet, still upon the frozen plains,
As yet in vain he tries,
To burst stern Winter's icy chains,
And gild the clouded skies:
As yet his ineffectual ray
Fights with the chilling blasts, which bind
The groaning earth; and faint he works his way,
Through Ether's shade opaque, again to bless mankind.

But yet, though pale and dim his beam,
And weak its influence prove,
Alas! how many dread the gleam
He sheds upon them from above;
That gleam, which, to their aching sight,
Displays the sad disastrous fight,
Where groaning Death, dark-brow'd Despair,
And madd'ning Fury, rend the air;
Displays, throughout the wounded fields,
Where Havoc stalks, and wild Dismay,
With all grim War's horrific train,
The produce which the sickle yields,
To Rapine's felon arm a prey;
Shews where the lordly city stood,
Whole hecatombs of human blood,
And ghastly Famine stalking o'er the fated plain.

Happy! happy! happy! those,
Who, on fair Freedom's sea-girt shore,
From agonizing terrors free,
At distance from their hostile foes,
And the dire battle's deaf'ning roar,
Can, from the glittering casements, view
The rising ray, which drinks the morning dew,
And gilds her mountain tops of Liberty.
But, oh! how doubly-wretched they,
Who, sooner than by glorious strife,
Defend the sacred gift of life,
Will own an upstart Despot's sway,
And welcome, on their wasted plains,
The rising ray, which blushes on their chains.

DIETETIC MEDICINE FOR THE POOR.

Although in reporting on Dr. Herdman's pamphlet, [Compare Panorama, Vol. V. p. 696] which has been the occasion of the following Report, we doubted the propriety of distributing medicine and food *at the same Institution*, yet, as we really do believe that proper food is, in many cases, the very best of medicines, we give a place to this communication with the greatest pleasure. We recommend the experiment to the attention of the public; and shall be happy to find that it succeeds to the wish of those worthy and dignified philanthropists who have supported and patronized it.

Report of Dr. M. Garthshore and Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. to the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, to whom it was submitted to consider the expediency and practicability of establishing an Experimental Dispensary in the Metropolis, comprising in its structure a Dietetic Regimen for debilitated Patients.

Before any accurate opinion can be formed of the utility, necessity and practicability, of adding a dietetic to the medicines generally administered to the poor at the different Dispensaries in the metropolis, it may be useful to detail a number of prominent facts, which either bear directly or collaterally on this subject, and which are necessary to assist the mind in forming a correct judgment.

According to the Parliamentary Returns of the year 1803, it appears, that the number of poor persons relieved in that year in the metropolis, comprehending all the parishes within the bills of mortality, besides Marylebone, St. Pancras, Paddington, Kensington, Chelsea, and Islington: including a population, according to the Parliamentary Returns of 1801, amounting in the whole to 846,845 persons.*

Of these 86,120 poor persons had been relieved,				
14,746	were maintained in sixty workhouses, at the yearly expense of, per head each	£14	8	3½
21,877	were relieved out of workhouses, at the expense of about †....	2	15	0
33,187	were occasionally relieved, at the expense of about †.....	1	5	0
16,310	were relieved, not being parishioners, supposed vagrants	0	2	0
86,120	Total			

The number of children under fourteen years of age is nearly equal to the adults who have received relief. The workhouses (sixty in number) are generally full during the winter months, and the greatest number that can be accommodated does not exceed 17,000 men, women, and children.

The number of distressed objects who do not receive any parish relief, but who are supposed, in many instances, to require it as much as those who are relieved, may be estimated at about 20,000 men, women, and children.

It will be seen from the above abstracts, that the permanent out-door relief seldom averages above 2s. to 2s. 6d. per week, while the occasional relief is infinitely less, which is barely sufficient to pay the weekly rent of a miserable half-furnished lodging.

It will also be seen, that many thousand cases may occur, where half-famished families cannot obtain an asylum in their parish-workhouse for want of room.—And that the proportion of those

† Average of both classes £2 0 2¼ a year.

who are relieved at their own dwellings, is nearly *four* to *one*.

Hence it follows as a clear proposition, that there ever has been, and always must be, a very large proportion of the poor of the metropolis, who can derive no benefit from the maintenance afforded in the parish workhouse: and that the pittance allowed in money, can afford little for food, where a family is broken down by sickness, and their only property (the labour of their hands) no longer effectual or productive.—Hence, in such cases, the pawnbroker assists in filling up the chasm until their little all is exhausted, and they are not only without food, but also deprived of their apparel, and bed-clothes.

To relieve this numerous class, who are subject to so many casualties, reducing them to a state of extreme indigence, benevolent individuals have founded Hospitals and Dispensaries in different parts of the metropolis; but many of the Hospitals are ill endowed: and from a deficiency of funds, they are not adequate to the relief of one-tenth part of the patients who would be glad to become inmates during sickness and disease.

The Dispensaries are more numerous.—It appears from an authentic return from thirteen of these establishments in different parts of the metropolis, that, in the course of the year 1808, medicines were dispensed to 28,154 patients, at the expense of about 1200 to 1500l. for drugs, and perhaps about 2000l. for house-rent, taxes, salaries, and other expenses—in the whole, between 3 and 4,000l. a year.—These nearly comprehend all the Dispensaries in the metropolis.

But it requires little investigation to convince the mind, that drugs alone will not restore an enfeebled body to health, where the cause of the disease originated in the want of nourishing diet.—On the contrary, they are often pernicious, unless accompanied by a dietetic regimen, which is out of the reach of a considerable proportion of those distressed objects, who become patients to the different Dispensaries.—There, every medicine is to be found, *but that alone* which in many cases is to effect a cure.—Their bodies are wasted, and must be restored by nourishing food.—Their recovery depends on this; but it is not attainable—it is not to be found in their miserable dwellings; and the workhouse is shut against them—it is already full; and the hospitals are also inacessible.

That this evil exists, in a great degree, in the metropolis, must be evident from the state of the poor, which has been already explained, and which rests on the solid foundation of Parliamentary documents.

That such also is the state of many patients who are relieved at Dispensaries, every candid medical man who attends these Dispensaries will admit.—If the evil therefore exists, and if its magnitude is as great as the facts stated afford the strongest grounds to suppose, a question will arise among those who are benevolently employed in their laudable endeavours to better the condition of the poor in the metropolis—*In what way a remedy can be applied?*—A remedy which shall restore *parents to their families, and children to their parents*, who must otherwise drop into the grave.

In suggesting new and untried objects, difficulties naturally occur to the mind, which often vanish on a patient investigation; and such, it is earnestly hoped, will be the case on the present occasion.

The Dispensaries at present administer those medicines which are most generally applicable to that part of the community who are in easy circumstances.—To adapt them to the poor, there ought to be superadded, a certain moderate *proportion of spirits for cordials—strong porter—soups—and also flannel waistcoats and shifts and shirts.*—These will avail more in many disorders arising from scanty food, than all the materia medica.—Nor will the difficulty of preparing and dispensing these auxiliaries be so great, or the expense so formidable as may appear to those who have not minutely investigated the subject in detail.—The *Dietetic* is proposed to be dispensed as medicine, not as food.—It will make a part of the physician's and surgeon's prescription, where, upon due inquiry, and according to the nature of the case, such auxiliary aid, together with the flannel garments, are found to be necessary to give effect to the drugs.—Both are to be dispensed in small portions, and only to those who actually require such aid, *and cannot otherwise obtain it.*—The soup to be prepared and taken in the kitchen of the Dispensary, on the order of the medical attendant, only in extreme cases. The Dietetic is capable of being so systematized as to prevent not only the shadow of abuse, but also at no additional expense of servants; and the materials composing it, and all the other auxiliaries will cost infinitely less, than can be supposed at first view, as will appear from the following statement:

Estimate of the Expense of an Experimental Dispensary, with the Dietetic Auxiliary.

House-rent and taxes	£100	0	0
Apothecaries' salary	80	0	0
Servants' wages, &c.	40	0	0
Coals and candles	40	0	0
Drugs	70	0	0
Spirits for cordials	25	0	0
Malt liquor of the best quality	40	0	0
Meat, consisting of legs and shins, and clods and stickings, for soups	45	0	0
Potatoes, for potatoe soup, &c. vegetables, barley, &c. about	15	0	0
Flannel waistcoats and shirts and shifts	25	0	0
	£480	0	0

The usual expense of medicines is here reduced, because in many instances the *Dietetic* will be substituted for drugs, which would otherwise be administered, producing at present little or no benefit to debilitated patients, whose disorders have been chiefly occasioned by deficient nourishment.

The soups to be of two kinds—beef tea for debilitated patients, and a stronger broth, mixed with vegetable substances, for those who are in a state of convalescence, and can bear a stronger diet.—Not more than a pint of any of the two soups will probably be ordered by the physician

or surgeon to any one patient, which must be taken in the common kitchen of the Dispensary.—The cost of a pint of either kind of soup, cannot be estimated at more than *twopence*, (including the expense of fuel) and this to be given in lieu of a composition of medicine, which would probably cost double that sum.—Two common boilers, such as are used in private families, will be sufficient to prepare the soups for each day's delivery; and admitting that twenty patients (although an opinion prevails that *ten* will be the utmost number) requiring soup, the whole quantity to be prepared on any one day will not exceed four gallons, and the total expense will be 3s. 4d.—Other patients may require strong porter—a pint of which (in a pint bottle) to be delivered to the patient on the prescription of the physician or surgeon; and supposing ten pints to be issued in one day, the expense will not exceed 2s. 6d. The patient to bring back the bottle to be again filled, or not, according to the prescription of the medical gentlemen.—It has already been observed, that the common kitchen of the house will be amply sufficient for every purpose; and the design is capable of being so systematized as to prevent the possibility of abuse. The labour to the cookmaid will be next to nothing. The spirits will be made up in cordials, by the direction of the physicians, and administered to such patients as may require this species of assistance in order to promote their recovery. It will be delivered in the disguised state of a drug, to be taken at different times, under circumstances, where no abuse can possibly take place, at the residence of the patients.

Supposing 4,000 pints of soup to be dispensed in a year ....at 2d. a pint	£33	6	8
3,000 pints of strong porter, 3d. do ..	37	10	0
Total expenses....	£70	16	8

Considering this limited Dietetic in the light of new and more appropriate medicines, nothing in the general economy of the system can be supposed to experience any change. One prescription from the physician or surgeon goes to the apothecary, and another to the kitchen. Nothing is in the smallest degree disturbed, and the utmost regularity would prevail.

Under a self-evident presumption, that this Dietetic is to save the lives of many individuals, who would otherwise sink under their complaints: and by thus giving effect to the power of the medicines, preserve many useful lives, it is scarcely possible for the human mind to devise any scheme where so much good is likely to be done at so small an expense. Nor is there any way in which the condition of the sick poor in the metropolis can be so much improved; since the success of an Experimental Dispensary, with a Dietetic Auxiliary, upon the plan now proposed, (as to which there can be no doubt) would be the means of extending the same system to the other Dispensaries in the metropolis; and thereby contribute to the recovery of many hundred poor persons in the course of a year; to whom, for want of a small portion of nourishing food applied at a critical moment, medicines can be of little use in effecting a cure.

For these and other reasons which could be adduced, the Reporters are decidedly of opinion, that an Experimental Dispensary, upon the plan now proposed, would prove an incalculable benefit to the poor, and that it highly merits the patronage and countenance, not only of this society, but of the public at large.

M. Garthshore.
P. Colquhoun.

London, Feb. 3, 1809.

At a meeting of the committee of the society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor, held Feb. 3, 1809, the Lord Bishop of Durham in the chair,—Resolved, *That this meeting do unanimously approve of the suggestions offered in this Report, and will afford every countenance and assistance, in promoting the Experimental Dispensary with an Auxiliary Dietetic, upon the plan which has been proposed.—That the said Report be printed, and circulated among the members of this society.—That* 100 *copies be sent to each of the Dispensaries in the metropolis.—That* 100 *copies be presented to Dr. Herdman, of Old Broad-street, London, who first suggested and elucidated the plan.*—S. Dunelm, *President.*

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

Spanish Wool: High Prices of Cloth.—In consequence of the interruption of trade with Spain, wool, lately sold for about 4s. per lb. is now at 25s. and still on the advance. The manufacturers in the west of England have accordingly signified to their wholesale customers in London and Edinburgh, that common colours cannot now be furnished under 38s., bottle-green 40s., and blues 42s. per yard, without discount; and state, at the same time, the prospect of their inability to continue long even at these prices.

In order to expose the gross imposition spractised by the enormous advance in the price of cloth, we extract the following from the Bath Chronicle of Jan. 26:—"The only sales that have been made of Spanish wool at these high prices are merely nominal, between the speculators, for the purpose of keeping up the prices; for to speak plainly, there are now in the kingdom 16,000 bags of Spanish wool, a quantity fully equal to twelve months' consumption, in fact more than were made up in the year past, 1808: and the stock of cloth in the London market last October was more than was ever known; so much so, that at that period the factors in London advised the clothiers they did business for, to make less cloth, as the quantity in the market was so great, and no export, that they did not know what would be done with it. It is true that great part of this stock is since bought by factors and drapers, as they purchased it without any advance; but it is still in the trade, and sufficient for very many months' consumption. The quantity of wool the great clothiers have is large, which induced them to advance cloth, and a little present advantage induced other clothiers to agree with them, but which they will have full time to repent having done. Very little, or, what is more likely, no Spanish wool has as yet been sent into France by Buonaparte; the roads and the season of the year will not permit it: but it

is a fact, that owing to the state Spain has been in, there is now in that kingdom part of the growth of 1807, (full one-third) and the whole of the growth of 1808; of which there is no doubt that our merchants will have a large quantity. Indeed, it is possible to give reasons that Buonaparte may let us have wools (for the French can only use *a part* of them) as he has let us have brandies and port wine; the latter came very freely, I believe, when the French had possession of Oporto, and the former we had likewise as long as ministers would grant letters of licence for it to come. No gambling in the funds was ever greater than has been the last two months in wool; and if the clothiers do not purchase any wool, many great speculators will look very low, and things may be brought back to their old state; the clothiers have it in their own hands. It is a fact, that 1000 bags of wool are just arrived from Spain, part to London, part to Bristol."—On the other side, it is said, that the Spanish wool in England is in very few hands; that the manufacturers must have, at any price, a sufficiency to keep their mills and looms going, or that thousands of the manufacturing poor would, in consequence, be reduced to a state of starvation.—Report states, that to settle this matter, the Prince of Wales, and many noblemen and gentlemen have given orders that their suits shall be made of *British wool* ONLY: even their full dresses.

We trust the friends of the Literary Panorama will follow the example; for our own part, we have already done so;

Resolv'd to show,
We're English, sirs, from top to toe!

Why should not Britons learn to live on their own productions? What necessity is there for *French* Brandies, or *French* any thing else?

Bible Society.—London. The Naval and Military Bible Society appears, by its last report, lately published, to have distributed, in the army and navy, since its establishment in 1780, upwards of 41,270 bibles, and a very large number of testaments: with which 322 of his Majesty's ships of war, 98 regiments, and 57 garrisons and barracks, have been supplied. This is a truly patriotic institution, and deserves the support of every man who wishes well to his country; its sole object being the distribution of the scriptures among the sailors and soldiers of the British navy and army.

Volunteers.—Extract Minutes of the Committee of the St. Giles in the Fields and St. George Bloomsbury Volunteer Infantry, held at the Orderly Room, in the British Museum, February 12, 1809, and specially convened in consequence of the resignation of Lieut. Colonel the Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, appointed Official Principal of the Arches Court, and Keeper of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, &c. &c. Lieut. Colonel Sutherland in the chair.—Resolved unanimously, That this committee is impressed with deep regret for the loss which the regiment has sustained by the resignation of its late Lieut. Colonel the Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl; whose command was distinguished by an energy and zeal, and by a happy union of urbanity and moderation with military strictness, that not only raised the soldiers to an early and vigorous state of discipline, fitted for the defence of their King and Country, but inspired them with the most devoted attachment to their commander.—That the warmest thanks are due from this committee to the Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, for the excellent system of economy established in the management of the regimental funds; which, by his liberality and judicious regulation, are such as, with the aid of the ordinary allowances from government, will enable the regiment to persevere in its exertions for the glorious cause in which it is embarked.—That this committee has the highest satisfaction in the assurances of the Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, that he will continue to feel warmly interested in the prosperity of the regiment; and the committee ventures to indulge the hope that he will not deem it inconsistent with his present exalted station to honour its future meetings with his attendance.—That Lieut. Colonel Sutherland be requested to wait upon the Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl with a copy of these Resolutions.—Signed, by order of the committee,—A. H. SUTHERLAND, chairman. —J. WRIGHT, secretary.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie.—The monument voted by parliament to the memory of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, has been erected under the large window in the south-west transept of St. Paul's Cathedral. The figures are larger than life. The general is represented falling from his horse, in consequence of loss of blood, and his fall arrested by a Highland soldier.

Dreadful Accident by Lightning.—The following remarkable occurrence took place, not long ago, on board the Warren Hastings, recently launched at Portsmouth, and now moored at the Mother Bank.—The morning being fine, it was deemed necessary to get up the top-gallant masts, which occupied some hours. About three o'clock in the afternoon the atmosphere was overcast to the westward, and every appearance indicated the approach of a violent storm. Several alert sailors were sent aloft to strike the top-gallant masts as speedily as possible, but while lowering them the wind blew tremendously, and the rain fell in torrents, accompanied by heavy claps of thunder. In the midst of the confusion, occasioned by the storm, three distinct balls of fire were emitted from the heavens; one of them fell into the main-topmast cross-trees, killed a man on the spot, and set the main-mast on fire, which continued in a blaze for about five minutes, and then went out. The seamen, both aloft and below, were almost petrified with fear. At the first moment of returning recollection, a few of the hands ran up the shrouds to bring down their dead companion, when the second ball struck one of them, and he fell, as if shot by a cannon, upon the guard iron in the top, from which he bounded off, into the cross jack braces. Finding that he still survived, he was relieved from his perilous situation, and brought upon deck with his arms much shattered and burnt. This poor fellow was expected to undergo immediate amputation, as the only means of saving his life. The third ball came in contact with a Chinese, killed him, and wounded the main-mast in several places; the force of the air, from the velocity of the ball, knocked down Mr. Lucas, the chief mate, who

fell below, but was not much hurt. For some time after the storm subsided, a nauseous, sulphureous smell continued on board the ship.—A report prevailed at Portsmouth, that eight of the crew had been killed; but the above account may be depended on as the most accurate.

Nottingham Town Expences.—From official documents it appears, that the town rate, raised and expended in this place, from 1800 to 1807 inclusive, amounts to 15,491l. 4s. 3d. Of this sum, the following was the expenditure of the respective years:—viz: 1800, 902l. 10s. 1d.—1801, 1,368l. 16s. 11d.—1802, 1,338l. 6s. 2½d.—1803, 2,982l. 15s. 5d.—1804, 1,661l. 10s. 7½d.—1805, 1,322l. 6s. 2½d.—1806, 3,013l. 10s. 8½d.—1807, 2,901l. 8s. 1d.—Election expences in 1803, 1806, and 1807, seem to account for the excess of those years: amounting in 1803, to 1,370l. 14s.; in 1806, to 1,403l. 5s.; and in 1807, to 607l. 1s.

Bill of mortality for the last nine years:

Years.	*Baptized.*	*Buried.*
1800, ...	991	710
1801, ...	1024	1048
1802, ...	1147	824
1803, ...	1236	752
1804, ...	1278	732
1805, ...	1165	609
1806, ...	1078	637
1807, ...	1226	819
1808, ...	1178	637
	10323	6768

The mortality in 1801 was unusually great, occasioned by the typhus fever being very prevalent that year: notwithstanding which, it appears that there has been an increase of 3555 in nine years, and in the last seven of 3298, which make an average of 471 a year. St. Nicholas's parish is not included in 1806.

Sheffield.—By the bill of mortality for this parish for last year, it appears, that the number of baptisms, was 1,854, and of burials, 996.—Marriages, at the parish church, 426; decreased beyond last year, 105; beyond the average of the last ten years, (i. e. from 1791 to 1800 inclusive), 3. Baptisms increased beyond last year, 41; beyond the average of the last ten years, 231. Burials decreased beyond last year, 252; beyond the average of the last ten years, 342. Excess of baptisms above burials, 858. Males baptized more than females, 20, or only 1 in about 92; whereas, last year it was 1 in about 19.

Longevity.—Swansea. Three persons died last week in this town, aged 106, 99, and 90.

Improvements at Leeds.—A very full meeting of the inhabitants has unanimously resolved to apply to Parliament, in the present session, for an act to amend the Leeds Water Works Act—to compel residents to clear away the dirt from the street in front of their houses—to extend the lamps—to appoint additional overseers, in such divisions of the town, as the increased population may require—also, for the erection of a sessions-house, rotation-office, offices for the lieutenancy and commissioners of taxes, guard-house, ammunition-store, engine-house, &c. The probable expense of the buildings has been estimated at about 5000l. The population of the borough is larger than that of many counties.

Improved Market Place.—Hereford. The inconvenient and scattered manner, in which the markets of this city have hitherto been held, has long been a subject of regret to the inhabitants, and of just complaint among those who frequent and supply them, as both are equally exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, from the different articles being sold in the open air, and at some distance from each other; while the obstructions the space occupied by poultry and butter baskets, meat stalls, and baskets of vegetables, presents in the different streets to passengers, are very considerable, and ever attended with danger from the waggons and carriages, which are always numerous on market-days. It is at length determined to erect a public market, adapted for the sale of every description of the necessaries of life, except corn, in an eligible situation; on a plan, equally convenient to the frequenters and inhabitants, and ornamental to the city. The money, necessary for the purpose, is to be raised in 50l. shares, on security, and bearing interest, which will be regularly paid half yearly. There is little doubt, but the subscription will very soon be filled.

Ancient Coffin preserved.—A plain stone coffin, which once contained the remains of Joan, daughter of King John, and consort of Llewellen, Prince of North Wales, celebrated by the learned and ingenious Mr. Pennant in his book of travels, and many years a common watering-trough at Fryars, near Beaumaris, has been placed by Lord Viscount Bulkeley in an appropriate and beautiful Gothic building, in his grounds, with inscriptions in the Latin, English, and Welsh languages.

Patriotic Display at Plymouth.—On occasion of the late landing at Plymouth of a brigade which had suffered severely by privations in Spain, the electric fire of charity spread through Plymouth, Dock, and Stonehouse, and every person, rich and poor, came forward to alleviate the miseries and sufferings of their countrymen.—In a few days, by the books of relief for the widows, orphans, and children of our army, who received benefit from the fund at the Guildhall, it appeared, that there had been relieved with money and clothes, 753 soldiers' wives; 524 soldiers' children, with clothes only; 124 pregnant soldiers' wives, with additional relief of money and clothes on account of their situation; total, 1401. The profits of the theatre were 37l.; and the profits of an amateur concert, at the Guildhall, 25l., in addition to the sums subscribed. The whole number relieved at the close of the exertion, was about 2,000 persons.—This is honourable to Plymouth!

Asylum for Penitent Prostitutes, Plymouth.—In a few months, since the opening of the asylum, 24 penitents have been received into it, many from distant counties and places. One came from Portsmouth to take shelter under its roof; and certainly not from pecuniary considerations, as she had, at the time of her admission, several pounds in her pocket. Some of this number have been placed at service with respectable families; others have been restored to the bosoms of their friends and families, with mutual joy and thankfulness; and 15 remain. The spirit with which this charity is patronised by the inhabitants, is infinitely to their credit, and will,

no doubt, prove an extensive blessing to the public.

Warning to Millers.—Yorkshire. John Smith, of Thirkleby, miller, was lately convicted before Wm. Dent, Esq. of Thirsk, and Wm. Dent, of Harlsey, clerk, two of his majesty's justices of the peace for the North-Riding, in two separate penalties ;—1st, for taking exorbitant *toll* or *moulter* of three bushels of corn :—2dly, for not having a table of prices up in his mill, stating at what rate he proposed to grind, according to an act in that case made ; which penalties being paid, a part thereof was distributed amongst the poor of the parish of Thirkleby, according to law. —It is to be hoped that the above conviction will be of service to the public, and a warning to millers in general ; but that it may be of farther use to the community, we here give a brief extract of the act relative to millers.—" Every miller is obliged to have a table of prices up in his mill, stating what he will grind for per bushel, under the penalty of 20s., and all persons have it in their option, whether they will pay money for grinding, or allow the miller to take toll, which toll must not exceed the money price put up in his mill; if he takes more, he forfeits treble the value, and one shilling a bushel besides to the king. Every miller must also have scales and weights in his mill, under the penalty of 40s., so as that every person may see the corn weighed, &c. &c. &c."

Literature and Philosophy.—At a general meeting of the subscribers to an intended building for philosophical and literary purposes, held at the Guildhall, Bristol, February 3, the Right Worshipful John Haythorne, Esq. the Mayor, in the chair ; the report of the committee was read, stating, that 276 shares, amounting to 9,900l. had been taken.

New Species of Wasp.—A species of wasp, which builds its nests in trees, has lately been observed in different parts of this country, and was frequently met with during the last summer in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It appears to be a new introduction, and is supposed to have been brought across the Atlantic into some of the ports on the western shore of the island, and is gradually spreading itself through the country. The trees on which the nests have been most frequently observed, are gooseberry and currant, and an instance of it has been met with on the common elder, to which insects in general are averse. This species is smaller than the common wasp, and it is much less voracious, and less easily irritated.

Spanish Silence and Indifference, opposed to French Temptation—Three Scotch students of Valladolid, were at Madrid when the French agents proclaimed Don Joseph King of Spain and the Indies. They report, that to induce the Spaniards to welcome the new king with acclamations, they scattered gold and silver upon the streets ; but, to the honour of that noble people, they had the virtue to resist the temptation. Not a Spaniard lifted a piece.

Edinburgh Patriotism.—The lord provost and magistrates, and the ministers of Glasgow, went to church on the king's fast day, Feb. 9, in mourning, in testimony of their respect to the memory of their much lamented fellow-citizen, general Sir John Moore.

IRELAND.

State of Agriculture.—The following advertisement has been circulated in Ireland : we are happy in observing the spirited measures taken on a subject of so much importance to the staple manufacture of that part of the United Kingdom :

Hemp Crops of 1808.—The trustees of the Linen and Hemp Manufactures of Ireland, being desirous to ascertain, in the fullest and most accurate manner, how far their endeavours in the last year, to introduce and establish a hemp tillage in this country, have been attended with those beneficial results to which they have earnestly looked, and do still continue to look with a confidence in their ultimate success ; do hereby publicly request, that all persons who have sowed hemp seed in the last year, do furnish the linen inspector of the county in which the same was sown, with as full and satisfactory an answer as possible to the following queries. The trustees annex to this notice a list of the names of their several county inspectors, to each of whom they have forwarded large parcels of printed sheets, containing the same queries that are herein set forth, with instructions to them to furnish these printed papers to every person applying for the same ; and they intreat that all the growers of hemp in the last year, will make the returns hereby required, with as little delay as possible, because, until all the individual returns are received, the county inspector cannot, of course, close his return for the county, nor can the inspector-general complete his general return for the kingdom.—Queries. 1. What quantity of land did you prepare and sow with hemp seed in the year 1808 ; and in what manner did you prepare it ? 2. What is the nature of your soil ? 3. What quantity of seed did you sow ? 4. If your crop failed in part or in the whole, state, in your opinion, the cause of such failure. 5. If your crop succeeded, state the produce you had, and how you managed it. 6. Did you save any, and what quantity of seed ? 7. The trustees gratuitously distributed breaking machines throughout the kingdom, to assist the growers of hemp in the management of their crops.—Did you obtain the use of one of those machines for your crop ? 8. Did any of the English hemp farmers, brought over to this country by the trustees, visit your crop, and afford you that information and assistance intended for all growers of hemp in Ireland ? —The number of inspectors is for Ulster 11 : for Leinster 10 : for Munster 6 : for Connaught 6.

Ireland is also intent on improving other parts of her agriculture : as appears from the notice given by the Farming Society of Ireland, that their shew of seed barley and oats was to be held at the Society's House, in Feb. last, when the following premiums would be adjudged, viz.—For the best barrel (16 stone) of imported barley, being a fair sample of a parcel of at least 50 barrels, 10l.—For the best barrel of barley, grown in Ireland, being a fair sample of a parcel of at least 10 barrels, 10l.—For the best barrel (14 stone) of imported oats, being a fair sample of a parcel of at least 50 barrels, 10l.—For the best barrel of oats, grown in Ireland, being a fair sample of a parcel of at least 10 barrels, 10l.—This is certainly a very useful and patriotic institution.

The Dublin Spring Shew of seeds, &c. would be held March 7, and the Ballinasloe Shew, Oct. 4.

Provisions, to the amount of upwards of 1,500,000l. were exported from Waterford in the course of last year.

Imports and Exports.—The total value of imports into Ireland, for the year ending 5th Jan. 1808, was 6,687,907l. 16s. 7d. The exports for that year were likewise very considerable, amounting in Irish products and manufactures to 5,307,906l. 16s. 4d., and in foreign and colonial, to 150,370l. 8s. 8d.

Catholic Meeting.—A meeting of the Roman Catholics of Dublin took place on the 4th Feb. in that city. It was numerously and respectably attended. Counsellor O'Gorman proposed a general meeting, to consider the expediency of preferring their claims to Parliament at the present moment. The motion was strongly debated, but when the question was called for, and the meeting was preparing for a decision, the noble lord who presided retired from the chair, and thus the catholic petition is postponed *sine die*.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AMERICA, NORTH.

Naval Force of the United States.—Mr. Smith, the secretary to the navy, in his report, states, that the sum of 2,662,949 dollars, and 51 cents, will be wanting in the ensuing year for the support of the navy; and that the additional number of officers and seamen required for the public service, which cannot be employed without the authority of a special act of Congress, are 284 midshipmen, and 2000 seamen.

Embargo Anniversary.—A Charleston paper of the 7th of January says—"The anniversary of the embargo was kept at Salem and Beverley with every mark of sorrow adapted to the occasion. The colours of the shipping were displayed at half-mast, and minute-guns were fired at North-bridge, to commemorate the death of commerce, upon the very spot where the march of a British regiment had been stopped during the war."—An Augusta Maine paper says, "we hear that a number of women, a few days since, collected in a body at Castine, and went to the gaol, and liberated several of the prisoners confined there for breaches of the embargo laws."

State of the British Colonies.—Quebec, Dec. 19, 1808. "We have much pleasure in stating, that the exports of these provinces this season have exceeded any former period, and the great exertions which are now making, preparatory to the next season, cannot fail to keep them up to the same extent. The American embargo has been highly beneficial to the British North American provinces; it has afforded them the opportunity of proving that, with the mother country, they are competent to the supply of the British West India islands. It will induce our shipwrights to return to these provinces, which will enable us to resume ship-building, which has been so long depressed here. Many of our fishermen and seamen, who had emigrated, have come back. The citizens of the United States, have for many years supplied us principally with articles of general consumption, which they smuggled into the provinces; but they will now be excluded."

Singular Impeachment.—A gentlemen lately present at the Council of the Cherokee nation, has transmitted the following curious detail of the impeachment of their king and two chiefs. "I am just returned from the garrison of Highwasse, where, in addition to the politeness I experienced from the officers, I was highly gratified by being present at the distribution of the annuity given to the Cherokee Indians, agreeably to the treaty with the United States. There were nearly 1000 of the chiefs and warriors assembled on this occasion, adorned with all the pomp of savage greatness. Being present at one of their councils, their king and two of the principal chiefs were accused of treachery to the nation. The Sachems and chiefs were all seated with solemn gravity, whilst the warriors stood with composure around. The charges were read in English, and repeated in sentences by an Indian interpreter, who stood in the centre of the circle. The result was, that after an animated debate, the king and chiefs were deposed and declared unfit to hold any office in the nation hereafter. When the sentence was pronounced, the king arose with all the dignity of aboriginal majesty, and declared his acquiescence with a force of expression and vehemence of gesture, which astonished me. He concluded (as the interpreter informed me) by saying, "I have led you to battle and to victory; I have grown old in your service; and have now learned, that ingratitude is not peculiar to the whites; and that the man is yet unborn, perhaps will never come into existence, who can give general satisfaction to the Cherokee nation."

AMERICA, SOUTH.

Commercial Facilities.—Brazil.—A new tariff has been agreed upon at Rio de Janeiro, which considerably reduces the valuation on which goods of British manufacture paid duty in the ports of Brazil. This, it is understood will be retrospective.

A warehousing system, on a principle similar to our own, is also in contemplation, as well as several other measures of great importance, calculated in every respect for placing the future commercial intercourse with that country on the most liberal and respectable footing. The whole of the regulations, it is fully understood, are embraced by Lord

Strangford, in the treaty which he was negociating with the Prince Regent.

The directors of the South Sea company have liberally consented to empower his majesty's ministers to grant at Rio de Janeiro the company's licences, which are to be so constructed in their operation as to secure the general protection of the trade to South America.

His majesty's ministers have ordered the duties on the exportation of all property belonging to the subjects of Portugal, warehoused in Great Britain, to be taken off.

AUSTRIA.

Scarcity of Medicines.—Our government has offered premiums for the discovery of substitutes for certain medecines, which are rendered either scarce or unattainable by the war with England.

Population.—The kingdom of Bavaria, according to a recent enumeration, taken by order of the government, now contains 3,231,570 inhabitants.

New University.—The protestants in Hungary have convened a synod, to consider the expediency of establishing a university in that kingdom, and to provide the means for the undertaking.

DENMARK.

Financial Distress. — The kingdom of Denmark now feels the effects of its war with Great Britain, and its alliance with France.—The Danish bank-notes lose upwards of 60 per cent. for ready money. All the inhabitants of Hamburgh to the meanest citizen are now obliged to pay sixteen pence a day for the keep of the French garrison. All trade has ceased, and the distress of the lower classes is past description.

HOLLAND.

Ships entered Amsterdam in 1808.—No more than 361 ships arrived at Amsterdam from sea, during the last year.—Within the same period, 8,962 persons died in that city.

Increase of Poverty.—Amsterdam, Jan. 14. The house of the great cloth manufacturer, Peter Vrede, formerly a member of the Batavian directory, has declared itself insolvent.

The number of physicians for the poor in this city has been augmented from four to twelve.—The number of our poor increases every day. Many necessaries, such as salt, soap, and pot-ashes, as well as colonial products, daily rise higher. The prohibition of navigation continues with greater severity than ever.

Explosive Powder.—M. Delhy, a chemist of Amsterdam, has discovered a composition, which, from its superior strength, he conceived would supersede the use of gunpowder; while lately employed, however, in some experiments, a large paper exploded, and tore off his left arm, most of the fingers of the right hand, and otherwise wounded him so severely, that his life is despaired of.

Destruction by the Inundations occasioned by the sudden Thaw.—The Dutch gazettes and letters contain melancholy details of the destructive effects of the late severe weather throughout Holland. The calamities inflicted, and the damage caused, surpass in extent and mischief the disasters so recently experienced in this country. Horses, oxen, and cattle of every description have been swept away: houses have been torn from the foundations by the floods and ice; mills carried away by the torrent; the banks of the dykes broken down; many parts of the country entirely inundated; and many hundreds of lives lost! One of the dykes in the vicinity of Harlingen being frozen over, a party, consisting of fourteen persons, after having proceeded on it for a considerable way, were all drowned! The loss sustained in the different provinces is stated to be immense.

INDIES, WEST.

Public Resolutions.—Jamaica. Almost every parish in the island having been regularly convened, has concurred in expressing dissatisfaction at the governor's conduct. From the following instance our readers will judge the temper of the whole.

"At a numerous meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the parish of St. Ann, legally convened, and held at the Court-house, in the said parish, Dec. 16, 1808, to take into consideration the present state of public affairs; James Newby, Esq. in the chair. Resolved, unanimously—That the British constitution is our birthright, our glory—and that we will support it in all its parts with every lawful means in our power. —Resolved, unanimously—That we bow, with dutiful respect, to our most gracious and beloved sovereign George the third, as the executive part of our government; and we love him and reverence him as the father of his people. Our loyalty and attachment to his person and government have never been impeached, and never shall be.—Resolved, unanimously, that the Hon. House of Assembly of this island constitutionally possesses here all the rights and privileges which the Commons House of Parliament doth possess in Great Britain.—Resolved, unanimously—That the due exercise of the functions of each branch of the legislature of this island is essential to the existence of our constitution, and therefore the undue interference of either branch of that legislature with another is a violation of such our glorious constitution.—Resolved unanimously—That the Hon. House of Assembly, in the late session, by instituting an inquiry into the circumstances attending a mutiny of the 2d West-India regiment, which happened at Fort Augusta on the 27th

of May last, and by demanding all documents and evidence respecting that unhappy affair, and the murders consequent thereon, did perform lawfully and laudably its duty; and that when such lawful demands were treated with contempt by major.-gen. Carmichael, commanding his majesty's forces in this island, the conduct of that Hon. House, in enforcing its orders, and in supporting its own dignity, rights, and privileges, (which form the corner-stone of our liberties,) calls from the people a public testimony of their approbation. We trust that Hon. House will ever, in like manner, at all times, maintain its dignity, rights, and privileges, and stand forth on every occasion in defence thereof, against all unlawful encroachments from any power whatever."

In one of the resolutions entered into by the inhabitants of the parish of Hanover, we find the following striking passage:—"Resolved—That however much we lament the calamitous situation in which this country is placed by a prorogation of the House at so critical a period, we would rather submit, individually, to any privations, than witness the least invasion on the rights and privileges of that grand inquest."—Several other parishes have expressed similar sentiments.

Produce of the Bahama Islands.—Col. Browne, of St. Vincent's, has represented to government, that a quantity of aloe hemp, pitch, tar, and turpentine, may be manufactured in the Bahama islands, equal to the consumption of all our navy and merchantmen.

Longevity.—In Spanish-Town, Jamaica, on the 19th of Oct, died Elizabeth Haywood, a free black woman, at the very advanced age of 130 years. She was a grown girl at the time of the earthquake, which destroyed Port-Royal, in 1692; and remembers having gone with her mother for a load of the wreck which drifted ashore on the beach, near Port-Henderson, on that occasion. She was a native of Jamaica, and in her youth belonged to Dr. Charnock of Spanish-Town.—An extraordinary instance of longevity lately occurred in the island of Jamaica, in the person of Joseph Ram, a black man, belonging to Morrice Hall estate, who died in December last, at the advanced age of 140 years: he perfectly remembered the duke of Albemarle, who succeeded to the government of that island in 1687. His daughter Grace Martin, an inhabitant of Spanish-Town, and upwards of 85 years of age, says he had a complete set of new teeth about 20 years ago, which remained sound to the day of his death. His hair had turned quite grey: he retained his sight and memory well, and had all his senses perfect, except that of smelling. He was stout, and inclined to corpulence—was never sick but once, and all the physic he ever took in his life was one dose of nut-oil. He had 26 children by different women. His appetite was always good, and a few days previous to his death, he walked a distance of four miles. His dissolution was gradual, and unattended by pain or sickness: it seemed, indeed, to be the mere decay of nature.

Snakes.—There are two dangerous species of snakes in Jamaica, the yellow and black: the former is ten feet in length; the latter, five feet. One of the yellow species entered the bed-chamber of a gentleman, where it crawled upon the bed, and coiling itself on the bed-clothes, fell very contentedly asleep. On awaking in the morning, the gentleman feeling something press very heavily upon him, lifted up his head, and was electrified at the sight of a monstrous snake which had been his bed fellow all night. His situation may easily be conceived: he durst neither move nor call assistance. At length, the negro servants finding that he did not rise at the usual hour, looked through the lattices, and saw the cause, the musquito net of the bed happened to be up. They soon got the door opened, and relieved the gentleman from his situation by killing the snake.

*** During the exile of Pichegru at Cayenne (where he was transported by the *equality* Directory of regenerated France), one night having retired to rest in his hut at Sinamary he was just laying his head upon his pillow when its arrangement not pleasing him, he gently lifted it up, and to his astonishment discovered an enormously large and venomous serpent fast asleep. He instantly rose and getting assistance succeeded in destroying the reptile.—We doubt not but that many similar events have occurred, of which some, no doubt, have proved fatal. Happy Britons, to whom they are unknown!—But for poor Pichegru, alas! he escaped from the poisonous dart of the serpent, and was at length liberated from all the horrors and calamities prepared for him in the most pestilential climate of the torrid zone, to be at last devoured by the fangs of the Corsican tiger, (like the Duc d'Enghien and our amiable countryman captain Wright,) in the dark and solitary hour of midnight.

SPAIN.

Right upon Right, an indefeasible Title to the Crown of Spain; or Don Joseph Napoleon Buonaparte, a Sovereign of three Tails!—At Madrid a very comical scene has been acted. Joseph at Bayonne was king *by conveyance* from the Bourbons—at the camp of St. Martin's he became so *by gift*, upon consideration of blood from his brother; and in Madrid he is a sovereign *by the election* of 30,000 heads of families, who it appears, "sleep on bramble," until they make this *just, pious, august* and most *excellent prince*, their own!—Oh Gemini! who would have thought it!—*Viva el Rey! Viva!*

Character of the Spaniards, from Bishop Burnet's History of his own Times, 1677.—"The late king told me in these campaigns, the Spaniards were both so ignorant and so backward, so proud, and yet so weak, that they would never own their feebleness, or their wants to him. They pretended they had stores when they had none; and thousands when they scarcely had hundreds. He had in their counsels often desired, that they would give him only a true state of their garrisons and magazines. But they always gave it false—so that for some campaigns all was lost, merely because they deceived him in the strength they pretended they had. At last he believed nothing they said, but sent his own officers to examine every thing."

TARTARY.

The Missionaries at Karass have printed several small tracts, in which the absurdities of the Koran are exposed, and the leading doctrines and duties of the gospel concisely, but forcibly stated. The circulation of these over a great extent of country has already produced a considerable sensation among the natives. In the district around Karass, a general attention to the subject of religion has been excited; the violent prejudices against Christianity are greatly abated; many do not scruple to express doubts respecting the truth of Mohammedism; and there is every reason to believe, that not a few would openly renounce it, were they not restrained by the dread of their chiefs. An Effendi, whose name is Shellivy, and who is allowed to be one of the most respectable of their priests, has frankly acknowledged, that he is unable to answer their objections against his religion; and though he still professes to be a Mohammedan, he discovers a high veneration for the gospel, and a decided attachment to the missionaries.—Abdy, the old priest, died, in October last, of the plague; to the infection of which his incautious exertions among the natives had exposed him. The Missionaries say, "It would have been wonderful, indeed, if he had escaped, as he was constantly among those who were ill of the plague, and often employed in washing the bodies of those who died of it. He was a singular character, and possessed very considerable abilities. There cannot be a doubt that he was speculatively convinced of the truth of Christianity; and frequently he did not hesitate to expose the absurdity of the Mohammedan religion; notwithstanding which, he was so much influenced by the fear of the chiefs, that he continued to the last to exercise the office of priest among his countrymen. However, he was steady in his attachment to us; and by his death we have lost a sincere and active friend."—The young natives, whom Mr. Brunton has ransomed from slavery, continue to give the greatest satisfaction. The progress which they make in their education is exceedingly encouraging. Several of them can already read the Holy Bible.—During last year, several have been added to the church by baptism, after giving satisfactory evidence of their knowledge and piety. Among these the directors are happy to find the name of Katagerry, the young Sultan. The history of this young man is particularly interesting. He is lineally descended from the Khans of the Crimea, and is allied to some of the greatest families in the east. His father being one of the chiefs near Karass, he became acquainted with Mr. B. soon after his arrival, and has ever since discovered the strongest attachment to him. Mr. B. interested by his amiable disposition, began to instruct him in the principles of Christianity; and it was not long before he perceived its vast superiority to his own religion. It is now more than two years since he renounced Mohammedism, and publicly professed himself a Christian. Since that period, he has not only steadfastly adhered to the profession of Christianity, but zealously endeavoured to spread the knowledge of it among his countrymen. He loses no opportunity of recommending it to their attention, boldly defends it whenever it is attacked, and discovers the most earnest concern for their conversion. Nor is it with the common people only that he converses; he frequently argues with the Mollas and the Effendis, labouring to expose their absurd opinions and wicked practices to their deluded followers. Hitherto he has stood firm against all the persecution which he has suffered; neither their promises nor their theatenings having had the effect in leading him to relinquish his attachment to the gospel. At his own earnest request, he was publicly baptized in the month of July. Soon after, he was induced, by the wish of doing something for his own support, to offer his services to the governor of Georghievsk; by whom he was immediately employed to write in one of the crown offices. It is well known, that Christianity was once the religion of many countries in the east that are now overspread with Mohammedan darkness. A century has scarcely elapsed since the Abazas, the Kabardians, and other Circassian tribes, were compelled, at the point of the sword, to exchange the name of Christians for the doctrines of Islamism. But though the greater number of the mountain tribes submitted to the will of their conquerors, there were some who successfully resisted: and these, it is said, still profess to be Christians. It is also reported, that some of their old churches are yet standing; and that they have books among them which none of them understand. One of the most powerful of these tribes is the Sonna, of whom the missionaries have received many interesting accounts.

ON THE SLAVE TRADE.

Original Papers.

The abolition of the Slave Trade (for which we have ever been warm advocates) having been ultimately effected, highly to the honour of the British government and nation, after long and violent opposition, it was with no small degree of concern, we received information that, that indefatigable and staunch friend to the abolition, Mr. Clarkson, had traced out various circumstances which indicated a design to attempt the revival of this nefarious traffic, under false pretences. Measures, no doubt, will be taken to prevent the accomplishment of this purpose, as well as to punish those who may incline to adopt such illegal conduct.—The following papers, as they evince a determination on the part of some individuals, to watch over every effort made for the revival of this abominable trade, give us great satisfaction: and we have taken advantage of an opportunity with which we have been favoured of perusing them, to give publicity to their contents.—We trust, that, in taking this liberty, we are performing an honourable part of our duty to the public, and that we shall merit the approbation of every friend of humanity—as it is clear, from their internal evidence, that they contain nothing of a private nature, but are solely connected with a public question.

To the Deputies of the Spanish Government resident in England.

Permit us to address you as the representatives of a great nation, of a nation of distinguished character for honour, integrity, and justice in dealing, whilst we propose to your consideration, and anxiously recommend to your favourable notice, a subject in which the conduct of your countrymen will implicate the happiness of a large portion of the human race. The change that has lately taken place in the political relation of this country with yours, and that with a cordiality on both sides which forebodes a reciprocity of important and lasting benefit, will doubtless open a free passage to your mercantile adventurers to approach the shores of Africa for the purpose of obtaining possession of the persons of the natives of that unhappy continent, in order to carry them, chained in the holds of ships, across the Atlantic, and for a mercenary consideration to place those, who escape suffocation, in a state of hopeless slavery. When we consider the reputation for probity which your nation possesses, and more particularly when we consider the present situation of your country, struggling against the insatiable grasp of oppression at the expence of its blood and treasure in defence of *liberty*, we are inspired with a hope that every true Spaniard will join with the national voice of Great Britain, in deprecating the practice of enslaving the natives of Africa, as a horrible infringement of those rights derived from the father of all the families of the earth, for the peaceful possession of which the Spanish nation is now at dreadful issue with an ambitious oppressor. In vain would human sagacity be employed in attempting to develope the plans of Providence, or to investigate the connection of cause and effect in human affairs, under the superintendence of a superior power. Certain it is, however, that the nations of Europe have of late years smarted in an uncommon degree under the scourge of war and its concomitant horrors, and for this there is indubitably in the scheme of Providence a cause undeniably just, and this dreadful effect is assuredly intended by Him who is "just and true in all his ways," for the ultimate benefit of his creature, man. Let man then cease from practices of enormous cruelty and wrong, such as the nefarious traffic in slaves, and incalculable benefit will ensue. If there be any weight or truth in what we have remarked, is it too much to hope that you will represent,—you are implored to represent—to your countrymen, the ardent wish of many, many thousands of your well-wishers in this nation that, in deference to the dictates of honour, of virtue, of religion, in justice to their own character as men and as Christians, they would forego the sordid purpose of iniquitous gain by the traffic in slaves, and abolish a practice which the great council of this friendly nation has deliberately pronounced *impolitic, inhuman, and unjust.*

GEORGE HARRISON. THOMAS W. SMITH.

London, 16th Dec. 1808.

Answer of the Spanish Deputation in the Original Spanish.

MUY SENORES MIOS,

Hé tenido el honor de leer la apreciable carta q^{e} V$^{ds.}$ tuvieron la bondad de dirigirme. Sù contenido avivò en mi corazon la sensibilidad mas tierna, de que esta posvido desde la edad en q$^{e.}$ pude hazer uso de mi razon, empleandola en favor de la humanidad afligida, siempre q$^{e.}$ la suerte me proporcionò una feliz oportunidad de contribuir à aliviarla: Los sentimientos filantropicos de la Nacion Espanola estubieron siempre de acuerdo con los de las Naciones, q$^{e.}$ de anos à esta parte han dado el mas digno exemplo de imitacion, y elogio, estinguiendo un comercio tan degradante, y opuesto, à los principios de todo hombre, q$^{e.}$ conserve la pureza de su Religion,

y de la moral, però afortunadamente con la autoridad y fiel alianza de la Grande Nacion Inglesa me lisongeo, q^e. los habitantes Negros exsactamente nuestros proximos, seran libres, y tratados p^r. el Nuevo Govierno Espanol como corresponde, q^n. sin duda corregirà los malignos, y detestables vicios, de que adolecia el antiguo? Obstaculo cruel, y doloroso? que impidiò esta resolucion, y nuestra prosperidad en todos sentidos; Io esforzarè S^res. mi còrta influencia à el megor exsito de tan ventagosa empresa, haciendo presente a mi Govierno la mas justa, y plausible reclamacion de los derechos de la naturaleza p^r. una corporacion tan respetable.

Esta ocasion me proporciona presentar à V^as. con el mas sinzero agradecimiento la mas fina voluntad, con que desea emplearse en sù obsequio su mas atento, y rendido servidor,

FRANC^o. SANGRO.

Londres, y Enero 3, *de* 1809.

TRANSLATION.

Gentlemen,

I have had the honour of reading the valuable letter which you were so good as to address to me. The contents of it revived in my heart that most tender sensibility which had possessed it from that state in which the exercise of reason first manifests itself, and pleads in behalf of afflicted humanity; ever ready to take advantage according to my ability, of an opportunity to contribute to its relief.

The philanthropic sentiments of the Spanish nation have constantly accorded with those of that nation which of late years has set the most worthy and laudable example for imitation, by abolishing a commerce so degrading, and so contrary to the principles of every man who preserves the purity of his religion and morals.

But I congratulate myself, that by the public sanction, and the faithful alliance of the great English Nation, I perceive, that the race of Negroes, who are our equals as men, will enjoy liberty, and will be treated by the new Spanish Government, in a corresponding manner; this without doubt will issue in the correction of the malignant and detestable vices of both young and old, among them. Cruel and grievous are the obstacles that impede the accomplishment of this resolution, and our prosperity in every department. I shall exert, gentlemen, my small influence in the best manner for the accomplishment of your wishes, by immediately transmitting to my Government the highly just and reasonable reclamation of the rights of nature, made by such a respectable association.

I embrace this opportunity to present to you, gentlemen, with the most sincere respect, the most determined goodwill to render you service, of your very humble, most attentive, and devoted servant,—FRANC^o. SANGRO.

London, Jan. 3, 1809.

To Messrs. G. Harrison, T. W. Smith, &c.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR MARCH.

Warwickshire.—The unusual dryness of the season has enabled the Lent-tillage to get very forward: much of the grain being well got in. Wheat looks remarkably healthy. Turnips, which have stood the winter, afford a very seasonable supply to the breeding stock. The compost has been generally spread upon the meadows and lands for mowing. Stock of all kinds, much on the rise. Wool stationary, at 25s. per tod.

Suffolk.—Never was there a finer time known. The farmers have got their peas and beans into the ground in fine order. We begin to want rain before barley sowing. The wheats look remarkably well and healthy. The dry weather suits this month well: for wheat and young clover. Turnips have held out; and will render them comparatively of less value. Hay is in demand and dear.

Essex.—The wheats look famously. In some pieces beans and peas have just made their appearance; which is all that can be said of them at present. The sowing of oats on the strong lands is rather backward, on account of the dry weather; and indeed, many farmers could not go on with their dibbling, till the present fine showers came; especially in *planting oats* (where the lands had been some time ploughed) which is very fashionable here. Undoubtedly, the remainder of seeding will now go on very hopefully. Turnips are become cheaper, being quite plentiful. The rye-grass and clovers, if we may judge by appearances, will yield an early supply for the grazing cattle: the vetches sown at Michaelmas are good. Potatoes are very cheap. Fat mutton and beef are both higher this month.

ERSKINE, EARL OF KELLIE.

No. 55, *Old Broad-street,*
20*th March*, 1809.

Give me leave, Mr. Editor, to point out an error which has inadvertently crept into your valuable and entertaining work for March last (Vol. V. page 1217). You state that his Majesty has granted permission to Lord Erskine to wear the royal order of Vasa, conferred upon him by his Swedish Majesty. It was to J. Erskine Earl of Kellie, in the county of Fife, to whom his Majesty granted this permission. The Earl of Kellie resided many years at Gottenburg as a very respectable merchant, and, I believe, was also his Majesty's agent at that place; and as such he was, no doubt, known to his Swedish Majesty, and this accounts for the honour conferred on him. The late earl dying without issue, his lordship succeeded to the title and estate as next heir male.

I am your's, &c.

 L. BROWN.

POETRY.

MARY ANN—*An Elegy.*

Gay was the wreath Spring lately wove,
And bright the sun of Summer's glow;
Now Autumn leafless strips the grove,
And Winter clads the hills in snow.
I wander to the lone recess,
Where rests in slumbers, cold and wan;
No more these longing eyes to bless,
The once fair form of—Mary Ann.

Spring shall return with balmy breeze,
Shall bid the ice-bound waters flow;
Shall deck in cheerful green the trees,
And clothe with turf the vale below:
The rose in glory shall resume,
While summer zephyrs lightly fan;
But, not again the blush shall bloom
O'er thy pale cheek, my—Mary Ann.

Companion of my youthful hours,
What heartfelt happiness I knew!
We stray'd in Weder's flow'ry bow'rs,
Told our soft tales, and felt them true.
Dear scenes of youth! too quickly past,
How gay along their path I ran!
I laughed at sorrow's baleful blast,
Until I lost thee—Mary Ann.

Fair is the lily in its bed,
That courts the summer's tranquil sky;
Its stem erect, its petals spread
In virgin white enchant the eye:
But when descends th' unpitying storm,
Intent on marring nature's plan;
Down sinks to earth the flowret's form,
And falls like thee, my—Mary Ann!

What pow'r can give the heart relief,
Or consolation can bestow;
Can cheer the heart opprest with grief,
And calmly smile in spite of woe?
What can the pensive head uprear,
And cheer the soul of drooping man?
Religion points to that bright sphere,
Where thou art gone, my—Mary Ann.

While life remains, thy mem'ry dear,
Engraven on my heart shall dwell;
For thee oft falls the bitter tear,
And sighs for thee my bosom swell:
When too the awful hour draws nigh,
That closes life's contracted span;
The hope to meet in yonder sky,
Shall cheer my heart, my—Mary Ann.

EPITAPH ON A FAVORITE BULLFINCH, WHO SUNG "DESSAU'S MARCH," AND DIED AT STOCKWELL, OCTOBER, 1805.

Living the noble DESSAU's praise I sung
In martial notes, but peaceful mood express'd;
Now safe intomb'd the silent dead among,
DESSAU and I are both alike at rest.
Unheeded nor unhonor'd was my lot,
These ANNA's cares, MARIA's tears betray'd;
This spacious evergreen and shelter'd spot
Wards off the blast and yields me quiet shade.
"Creation groans,"* I bore my humble share,
And shall proud man, Millennium's joys confine?
O might *I* then my claim, though small, declare,
And join the chorus rais'd to "praise Divine!"

TO THE SKY LARK.

Go, tuneful bird, that gladst the sky—
To Daphne's window speed thy way;
There mount aloft—and when on high
Thine amorous descant there display.
And if she deign thy notes to hear,
And listen to thy lively song;
Tell her the sounds that soothe her ear,
To Damon's native plains belong!
Tell her, in gorgeous plumes array'd,
The bird from Indian groves may shine;
But, ask the lovely partial maid,
What are his notes compared to thine?
Then bid her treat yon witless beau
And all his flaunting race, with scorn;
But listen to her Damon's woe,
Who sings her praise, and sings forlorn. J. W.

APOSTROPHE, TO THE RIVER NITH.

BY JOHN MAYNE.

Hail, gentle stream! for ever dear
Thy rudest murmurs to mine ear!
Torn from thy banks, tho' far I rove,
The slave of Poverty and Love,
Ne'er shall thy Bard, where'er he be,
Without a sigh remember thee!
For there my infant years began,
And there my happiest minutes ran;
And there, to love and friendship true,
The blossoms of affection grew!
Blythe on thy banks, thou sweetest stream
That ever nurs'd a Poet's dream!
Oft have I, in forbidden time,
(If youth could sanctify a crime!)
With hazel-rod, and fraudful fly,
Ensnar'd thy unsuspecting fry;
In pairs have dragg'd them from their den,
Till, chac'd by lurking fishermen,
Away I've flown, as fleet as wind,
My lagging followers far behind!
And, when the vain pursuit was o'er,
Return'd successful as before!

* Rom. viii. 22.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama-Office, March 27, 1809.

The return of Spring, after a long and dreary Winter, is a subject of congratulation to the naturalist, to the agriculturist, to the moralist, also; but the politician differs from all nature, and bodes from the approach of the vernal season, nothing but the execution of schemes laid in cabinets during the annual repose of our parent earth. It is true, that of late years we have seen ambition trample on nature; and that remission of hostilities which formerly was known under the denomination of "winter quarters," has been banished amid the general revolution from the military vocabulary. Even the snow storms of the North have seen war continue its ravages: it has spread carnage and destruction in the most horrid forms, where till now the reign of frost was thought a sufficient plea for the suspension of arms. A new feature added to the calamities of the times!

Our latest advices from Sweden inform us, that a body of troops had risen against their king, wearied, as they said, by the suffering they had undergone, having received neither pay nor clothing, nor proper supplies of any kind, during the whole of the winter. They marched from Calmar to Stockholm, where, in the compass of a few short hours, the king was deprived of authority, and made a prisoner; and his uncle, the duke of Sudermania, who was regent during his minority, assumed the government. This revolution was effected without any disturbance of the public peace. The causes of it we presume to suppose are much deeper than those assigned by the troops. Russia has always had a party in Sweden; and, from causes not necessary here to explain, always will have. She maintains an intercourse with the officers of the army, as well as the officers of state, and yearly pensions are paid them with little caution or shame. This was notoriously the case before the revolution effected by the late Gustavus in 1772, when the Russian ambassador has been known to threaten a poor Swedish nobleman who had some "compunctious visitings of nature," with the stoppage of his pension, unless——. The conviction of the detriment attending this disgraceful state of things, was a principal inducement to Gustavus in his attempt to circumscribe within narrow limits the authority of the senate. It must indeed have been truly painful to a young and patriotic king to have known such infamous venality; and to have been able, on a question under debate, to foretell who would vote *pro* and who *con*, as they were pensioned or not pensioned, by foreign powers. A sense of patriotism might be mingled with the incitements of personal ambition, in such a case, though we cannot affirm it clearly; as the king received from the court of Versailles the money necessary to prepare the way to that event, if not the hint of the propriety and necessity of it; because, the party pensioned by France would obtain greater weight and influence, and authority also. What calamitous results have universally attended the admission of French interference and profligacy!

But, not to extend this digression, we insert the proclamation issued by the duke of Sudermania, on assuming the reins of government.

"We Charles, by the Grace of God, Hereditary Prince of Sweden, the Goths, Vandals, &c. Duke of Sudermania, Grand Admiral, &c. declare, that under existing circumstances, his Majesty is incapable to act, or of conducting the important affairs of the nation: We have, therefore (being the nearest and only branch of the family of age), been induced for the time being, as Administrator of the kingdom, to take the reins of government into our hands, which, with the help of the Almighty, we will conduct SO THAT THE NATION MAY REGAIN PEACE, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD, and that trade and commerce may revive from their languishing state.

"Our inviolable intention is, to consult with the states on the means to be taken to render the future time happy to the people of Sweden. We invite and command, therefore, all the inhabitants of our nation, our forces by sea and land, and also the civil officers of all degrees, to obey us, as our real intention, and their own welfare demand.—We recommend you all to the protection of God Almighty.

"Done at Stockholm Palace, 13th March, 1809.

(Signed) "CHARLES.
"C. LAGERBRING."

The army also published a proclamation, which is too long for our insertion, and which, we fear, from the terms in which it appears in translation (for we have not seen the original), conceals French influence under equivocal expressions. Many circumstances add strength to this conjecture. We think that during the cessation of arms effected by the public armistice, corruption has been active. We even think that the general outcry in the name of humanity raised against the barbarities committed by the Russian troops, has induced recourse to this kind of *mining*, the explosion of which is so dreadful; while the loss of men which Russia had suffered, during the inclemencies of a Northern campaign, promoted the adoption of this silent expedient. On the 14th of March, the duke regent published another proclama-

tion, directing the assembling of a diet on the first of May next. This is a wise step: the terms of the proclamation appear to be liberal. But the predominance of external influence is greatly to be dreaded. The real patriot will be known by his spurning at the proffered bait.

The Duke of Sudermannia has also published an appeal to the people stating the exigencies of the state, and the necessity for preventing the king from pursuing further plans after the losses the country had sustained. It gives us pleasure to see that the Duke expressly acquits Britain of contributing to the disasters of Sweden. He says, "Sweden was not prevented from acceding to the peace of Tilsit by his only ally: which was offered on terms by no means irreconcileable with the public interest of Sweden." In fact, we believe that Britain had no dependance on Swedish co-operation: and if she had at any time indulged such an idea, the issue of the expedition, negociation, and *escape* of Sir John Moore must have removed such a conception, entirely.

As to the conduct of Russia, it has been immoral in the extreme. Whatever politicians may fancy, honesty has invariably proved the best policy in state affairs, as well as in private concerns. When Russia sees her provinces dismembered, and torn from her, let her recollect the principles on which she entered into the war against Sweden; and the appellation of "insurgents" conferred on the resisting Spaniards. If France had never conquered Corsica, the Corsican could never have mounted the throne of France: He has amply avenged his native island. A native of Finland may hereafter give Russia cause to repent that ever her armies subdued that province. Russia affects to call Finland her own dominion; has summoned a diet of the states; and proceeds as if she intended to retain it:—but it requires better policy than Russia has lately pursued to derive advantages from that country equal to the expence it has cost her. Russia, it is thought, is cooled in her attachment to Buonaparte, and sees her true interest to be distinct from his schemes of aggrandisement. To be sure, we must allow folly to abate before it can terminate: but Russian follies are not yet abandoned. Caulaincourt still resides at Petersburgh.

From Germany we hear much more rumour than accounts to be depended on. War is the note re-echoed from all around. We fear war is inevitable; but it is not begun. We linger in hope—but hope that only lingers, scarcely deserves the name. Turkey, is, we presume, the subject of contention; and Turkey is divided into factions of its own: these must be healed, or the state must fall a prey to miseries. By the time that these antagonists have shed blood enough, a third party will step in, and reap advantage from the weakness of both—to their utter destruction.

As to France—we shall hear no more of her, till the next conscription: then, indeed, we shall be informed, that the youth "fly to the armies"—that they "burn to cover themselves with glory"—that they crowd to the standards of the army in greater numbers than can possibly be admitted: and to demonstrate this fact, that the laws against those who enable conscripts to conceal themselves have been revived with additional provisions, have been executed in innumerable instances, and with the most terrific rigour. *Vive la Liberté! et la grande Nation! et le Suzerain, l'Empereur et Roi! Vive Napoleon, le Grand!—Grandior!—Grandissime! Vive toute sa Famille Impériale! Vive! Vive!*

We conjecture, that exactly the same process of corruption is carrying on in Spain as in Sweden. Buonaparte finds that his conscripts perish in great numbers: they are slain in battles, in skirmishes, in private vengeance; they die of fatigue, of privations, by disease, by epidemical visitations. That France has borne these miseries so long is wonderful; but in looking forward to the destruction of great bodies of troops in Spain, and to other contingencies of the same nature in Germany, it cannot escape the notice of a booby in politics, that France may become dissatisfied, and may call out for a new spectacle, to be exhibited in the garden of the Thuilleries. For these reasons, for the additional reason of saving time, &c. craft has had recourse to flattery, to corruption, to seduction in various shapes: according to the Greek proverb, "The battle is to be won by fighting with silver spears." The interval between military actions has been taken advantage of to conciliate the minds of the "insurgent" Spaniards by *solid* arguments, and *weighty* reasons.

How far this corruption may prevail we know not. Cadiz has lately been the scene of a popular insurrection, in which the officers of government were violently displaced by the populace, and one of them was murdered. Happily, the tumult was allayed with less bloodshed than might have been expected: but it shews so powerful a source of jealousy, that we can scarcely be induced to think the interests of the governors and the governed so completely identified as they ought to be for the health and prosperity of the body politic. The enemy will not fail to derive advantage from this.

In the mean time, a treaty of peace and friendship has been signed between the Central Junta of Spain and Great Britain. This in its circumstances, as formed between a power whose country is possessed by a foreigner, in the name of a sovereign well

known to be a prisoner in the custody of his enemies, and represented by a body in a state of depression, if not in some degree in a state of exile, is a most extraordinary diplomatic document. Should the Junta be able to re-establish its authority—and stranger things have happened—it will be looked back to as a singular instance of happy foresight. We therefore insert the articles of this treaty at length.

In the name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity —Amen.

Art. I. There shall be between his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. King of Spain and of the Indies thereunto appertaining, and between all their kingdoms, states, dominions, and subjects, a Christian, stable, and inviolable peace, and a perpetual and sincere amity, and a strict alliance during the war against France; together with an entire and lasting oblivion of all acts of hostility done on either side, in the course of the late wars, in which they have been engaged against each other.

II. To obviate all complaints and disputes which might arise on the subject of prize, captured posterior to the declaration published by his Britannic Majesty on the 4th of July of the last year, it has been mutually agreed, that the vessels and property taken posterior to the date of the said declaration, in any seas or ports of the world, without any exception, and without any regard either to time or place, shall be restored by both parties. And as the accidental occupation of any of the ports of the Peninsula by the common enemy, might occasion disputes respecting any vessels, which, in ignorance of such occupation, might direct their course to those ports from any other harbour, either of the Peninsula or the colonies; and as cases may occur in which Spanish inhabitants of the said ports or provinces, so occupied by the enemy, may, with their property, endeavour to escape from his grasp; the High Contracting Parties have agreed that Spanish vessels, not aware of the enemy's occupation of any harbour which they are destined to enter, or such as may succeed in making their escape from any harbour so occupied, shall not be captured, nor themselves nor their cargo be considered as a good prize; but on the contrary, that they shall meet with every help and assistance from the naval power of his Britannic Majesty.

III. His Britannic Majesty engages to continue to assist, to the utmost of his power, the Spanish nation in their struggle against the tyranny and usurpation of France, and promises not to acknowledge any other King of Spain and of the Indies thereunto belonging, than his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. his heirs, or such lawful successor as the Spanish nation shall acknowledge; and the Spanish Government, in the name and on the behalf of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. engages never, in any case, to cede to France any part of the territories or possessions of the Spanish monarchy, in any part of the world.

IV. The High Contracting Parties agree to make common cause against France; and not to make peace with that power except by common consent.

V. The present treaty shall be ratified by both parties, and the exchange of the ratifications shall be made in the space of two months (or sooner if it can be done), in London.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, have signed, in virtue of our respective full powers, the present treaty of peace, friendship, and alliance, and have sealed it with the seals of our arms.

Done at London this 14th day of Jan. 1809.

(L. S.) GEORGE CANNING.
(L. S.) JUAN RUIZ DE APODACA.

Art. I. Separate.—The Spanish Government engages to take the most effectual measures for the preventing of the Spanish squadrons in all the ports of Spain, as well as of the French squadron, taken in the month of June, and now in the harbour of Cadiz, from falling into the power of France. For which purpose his Britannic Majesty engages to co-operate by all means in his power.

(L. S.) GEORGE CANNING.
(L. S.) JUAN RUIZ DE APODACA.

Art. II. Separate.—A treaty shall forthwith be negociated, stipulating the amount and description of succours to be afforded by his Britannic Majesty, agreeable to the third article of the present treaty.

(L. S.) GEORGE CANNING.
(L. S.) JUAN RUIZ DE APODACA.

Additional Article. The present circumstances not admitting of the regular negociation of a treaty of commerce between the two countries, with all the care and consideration due to so important a subject, the High Contracting Parties, mutually engage to proceed to such negociation as soon as it shall be practicable so to do, affording, in the mean time, mutual facilities to the commerce of the subjects of each other, by regulations founded on principles of reciprocal utility.

(L. S.) GEORGE CANNING.
(L. S.) JUAN RUIZ DE APODACA.

From India we hear that our provinces are in peace: long may they continue so. We grudge no benefit to India. May the people be tranquil, industrious and happy.

We rejoice in every prospect, also, of the encreasing welfare of Africa: our sable brethren have suffered many wrongs, may they now enjoy the full advantages of all their rights. May agriculture, husbandry, productive labour in general, prove their support, and more, much more, than a complete compensation for all the supposed advantages—and for all the real horrors, to which they were parties, in their heinous transgressions against the liberty of their countrymen.

The mails from our West India Islands have brought no intelligence of any further bickerings: we hope that the just line of conduct to be adopted will be discovered, and

adhered to: the present silence is a favourable symptom.

If Britain succeeds in sweeping the French power completely, from the West Indies, the Americans will have no opportunity of carrying French produce; the temptation will cease; and with it all effectual pretensions on behalf of Buonaparte to maintain a Gallic party in the United States. Thus will the embargo which has deprived these islands of supplies have counteracted the intentions of the emperor and king most effectually. America may repeal her embargo: but her clandestine trade with the French islands she will not renew. In fact, we believe, that America is heartily tired of her present condition. We hope she will maintain it long enough to give the experiment a fair trial; and when she has done with it, have done with it for ever. The tone of the debates in Congress appears to be lowered: and we hazard an opinion though at the risk of our reputation as correct writers, that the supporters of war are decreased, whether or not the advocates for peace are encreased.

As to Britain: the late *embarras* respecting the Duke of York, is over: that prince has resigned his office. Captain Sandon has been permitted to retire from Newgate. General Clavering has been sent thither: the public has had *quantum sufficit* of the business; and the British army will rejoice with trembling for some time to come. As to internal prosperity—Britain *must be* in a prosperous state. For why?—There were no less than *eighty-six* presentations of private bills, canals, turnpikes, markets, and other improvements, presented to the House of Commons in one day. Scarcely one of these has been noticed in our newspapers; but how charmingly would they have been descanted on in an *Exposé, par M. le Ministre de l'Intérieur!*—A man of genius, truly a man of genius, who to describe the building of a bridge over the New River, would have recourse to tropes, and figures, to convey an idea of the vastness of the undertaking; its length, breadth, height, thickness, solidity, foundations, centering, superficies, pavement, hand railing, guard posts, carriage way, avenues, and what not?—Ah, the pleasing opportunity of a most complimental rhodomontade, *à l'honneur et gloire immortelle, de Sa Majesté l'Empereur et Roi!*—In the French papers John Bull would stare at it: it would be foreign: at home he enjoys the benefit, but says nothing about it—Ah truly there are greater fools in the world than John Bull!

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The discoveries made in the abuse of patronage in various departments of the state, may be considered when more fully developed.

EXPORTS FROM ENGLAND TO AMERICA.

An account of the real value of exports from England to all parts of America and the West Indies (exclusive of the United States) in the years ended the 10th of October, 1806, 1807, and 1808, distinguishing British manufactures from foreign merchandize.

	British Manufactures.	*Foreign Merchandize.*	*Total.*
1806	£7,275,911	£696,495	£7,972,406
1807 ..	8,635,860	650,761	9,286,621
1808 ..	12,041,320	817,775	12,859,095

WILLIAM IRVING, Inspector General of Imports and Exports.

Custom-House, London,
6th March, 1809.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c. IN 1809.

JANUARY 28.—*Staff.*—Brig.-gen. H. Clinton, adj. general to the forces in Ireland, vice Brig.-gen. Anstruther, deceased; and Dep. Commissary-general R. H. Kennedy, commissary-general of stores, provisions, and forage to the forces.

FEB. 21—*Brevet*—Capt. J. Spawforth, 8th garr. batt. to be maj. in the army.

Staff—Lieut. N. Trant, of the staff corps, to be a permanent assistant to the quarter-master-general, vice lieut. col. Symes, dec.

—— 25—*Brevet*—Maj.-gen. W. C. Beresford to have the rank of lieut.-general during the period of his service in Portugal; and Col. T. Graham, 90th foot, to be a major-gen. in the army.

The undermentioned officers to have a permanent promotion in the army, upon being appointed to accompany Lieut.-gen. Beresford upon a particular service in Portugal:

Majors A. Campbell, 71st foot, and W. Cox, 61st foot, lieut.-colonels—Captains J. Brown, 27th foot; R. Bushe, 7th foot; J. M. Doyle, 87th foot; J. Water, Royals; W. M'Bean, 6th foot; C. Talbot, 5th foot; T. N. Hill, 53d foot; R. W. Patrick, 57th foot; J. Douglas, 45th foot; and J. Campbell, 10th foot, to be majors.

MARCH 4—*Brevet*—Major R. Fletcher, Royal Engineers, to be lieut.-col. in Portugal only.

—— 11—*Brevet*—Lieut.-col. G. Murray, deputy quarter-master-general to the forces in Ireland, to be col. in the army.

Staff—Lieut.-col. J. Kempt, 81st foot, to be aide-de-camp to the king, vice Sir G. Smith, dec.; Capt. J. W. Oliver, 4th foot, to be major in the army, he being appointed to serve under Lieut.-gen. Beresford upon a particular servict in Portugal, vice Talbot, whose appointmene has not taken place; and J. Mackenzie, gent. to be an assistant-commissary of stores, provisions, and forage to the forces.

—— 18—*Staff*—Major R. Ellice, on h. p. 24th light dragoons, to be deputy adj.-general to the forces serving in Canada, with the rank of lieut. col. in the army, vice Lieut.-col. Cohabot, who resigns.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF JANUARY TO THE 20TH OF FEBRUARY, 1809.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.

The lady of Lieut. Col. Griffiths.

The Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Drummond.

Lady Monson.

At Betley Court, Staffordshire, the lady of —— Boughey, Esq.

In Dover-street, the Countess of Enniskilin.

Of Daughters.

At Madeira, the lady of the Right Hon. Geo. Knox, son of Viscount Northland.

Lady Charlotte Howard.

The lady of Edward Goldsmid, Esq.

Lady Caroline Lamb.—The child died shortly after its birth.

The lady of Brig.-General Henry Campbell.

At Temple House, Berks, the Hon. Mrs. Grenfell, lady of Pascoe Grenfell, Esq. M. P. of Taplow House.

The Countess of Loudon and Moira.

The lady of Edward Taylor, Esq. M. P.

In St. James's-square, the lady of Col. Howard, M. P.

MARRIAGES.

William Shaw, Esq. of the Bombay Military Establishment, to Frances Catherine, daughter of the late Robert Ryther Popplewel Steer, Esq. of Bawtry, Yorkshire.

J. Drummond, jun. Esq. of Strathallan, to the second daughter of the Duke of Athol.

Capt. Peters, of the 9th Dragoons, to Miss Read, of Walthamstow.

At Wasing, Michael Beach Hicks Beach, Esq. eldest son of Michael Hicks Beach, Esq. M. P. of Williamstrip Park, Gloucestershire, to Caroline Jane, eldest daughter of William Mount, Esq. of Wasing House, Berks.

At Bath, the Rev. E. N. Vansittart, to Miss A. Spooner, of Elmdon, Warwickshire.

The Rev. H. H. Baber, of the British Museum, to the daughter of H. Smith, Esq.

Brig.-General Montresor, to the Right Hon. Lady Sondes.

The Rev. Mr. Baldwyn, late of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to Miss A. Riggs, ninth daughter of Henry Riggs, Esq. of Eastbourne Cottage, Sussex.

At Killala, the Rev. Wm. Burrows, M. A. to Miss Stock, eldest daughter of the Bishop of Killala.

At Maghera, in Ireland, J. M'Ilmaill, aged 97, to the widow M'Inespey, aged 89. The bridegroom has been four times married, and the bride six times.

At Worksop, the Rev. Thomas Stacye, Vicar, to Miss Maria Outram.

The Rev. John Waller, Rector of Sulhamstead, and Master of Appleby School, to Miss Wade of Appleby.

Capt. Clitherow, aide-de-camp to Gen. Burton, to Miss Burton, daughter of Gen. Burton.

The Rev. Dr. Wernick, to the Hon. Mrs. Wynn, daughter-in-law of the late Lord Newborough.

Capt. Baynes, of the Royal Artillery, to the daughter of the late R. Dyaley, Esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

Capt. Parker, R. N. grandson of Admiral Sir Peter Parker, to the daughter of Sir G. Dallas.

DEATHS.

At Grimsthorpe Castle, his Grace the Duke of Ancaster and of Kesteven, Marquis and Earl of Lindsey. The Dukedom and Marquisate become extinct; but the Earldom devolves on Gen. Albemarle Bertie, member for Stamford.

At his house in Whitehall, the Right Hon. James Earl of Fife. His lordship is succeeded in his titles and estate by his nephew, Col. Duff, now Earl of Fife.

In Argyle-street, Lady Lumm, relict of Sir Francis Lumm, of Lummville, in Ireland.

At Huntingdon, Capt. Thomas Stephenson, R.N. aged 32.

At Taunton, Somersetshire, aged 70, the Hon. Sir Jacob Wolff, Bart. of Chomley, in Devonshire.

At Hamilton, Archibald Burns, Esq. Commissary of Hamilton and Compair, and Sheriff-substitute for the county of Lanark at Hamilton.

At Richmond, in Surrey, the Viscountess de Cambis.

In Upper Titchfield-street, in the 81st year of his age, the Rev. Charles Powlett, late Rector of St. Martin's, near Love, in Cornwall.

Arthur Branthwayt, Esq. late a captain in the 2d Dragoon Guards, son of the late Rev. Arthur Branthwayt, of Stiffkey, Norfolk.

At Lawrenny Hall, Pembrokeshire, in the 80th year of his age, Hugh Barlow, Esq. M. P. He represented the boroughs of Pembroke, Tenby, and Wiston, upwards of thirty-four years, having been elected seven sessions to serve in Parliament.

At Plymouth, the Rev. W. Cooley, chaplain to the forces lately employed in Spain.

The Rev. William Cox, Rector of Shrawley, Worcester.

Gen. Giles Hibbert, of the East-India service.

In Hill-street, Dr. John Hunter, F.R.S. Physician Extraordinary to the Prince of Wales.

At Shalstone, Bucks, the Rev. J. P. Jervoise, LL.D. Rector of that place, and of Stretton on the Fosse, Warwickshire.

In Upper Seymour-street, Miss Langham, daughter of the late Sir James Langham, Bart. and sister of Sir Wm. Langham, Bart.

At Bath, Sir John Miers, Bart.

At Eythorn, Kent, the Rev. Philip Papillon, Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Tunbridge.

On his passage home from Corunna, Lieut.-Col. Symes, of his Majesty's 76th regiment, formerly ambassador to the Kingdom of Ava, and author of an interesting and valuable account of that country.

At Northwood Place, Suffolk, in the 75th year of his age, the Rev. T. W. Temple, D.D.

At Tunis, Charles Tulin, Esq. his Swedish Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at the Court of his Excellency Hamuda Bashaw, Bey of Tunis.

Sir F. Vincent, late private secretary to Mr. Fox.

Aged 72, Count de Bruhl, Minister from the Elector of Saxony.

In Albemarle-street, Lieut. Col. Bothwell.

At Tangier Park, Hants, S. Mathew, Esq. Clerk of the Peace.
R. Stonehewer, Esq. Auditor of the Excise.
At Portswood, near Southampton, Lieut.-Gen. Stibbert.
At Hammersmith, aged 81, S. Lesage, Esq.
At Arundel, Sussex, Mrs. Swinburne, relict of Henry Swinburne, Esq. of Hamsterly, Durham.
At Jamaica, Lieut.-Col. Honyman, second son of Lord Armadall.
At Chelsea, Mrs. Henand, aged 87.
In the Strand, Mr. J. S. Barr, the translator of Buffon.
In St. James's Palace, Miss Beauclerc, one of the Maids of Honour to her Majesty.

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FROM THE 20TH OF FEBRUARY TO THE 20TH OF MARCH, 1809.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.

In Grosvenor-square, Lady Gurniston.
The lady of Sir E. Carrington.
The lady of J. Grove, Esq. at Walburg.
The lady of V. Conolly, Esq. in Portland-place.
The lady of Sir H. C. Montgomery.
At Downes, the lady of Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, K.B.
The lady of Lieut. Col. Dyke.
The lady of C. M. Phillips, Esq. of Garrenden Park, Leicestershire.
The Hon. Mrs. Wm. Wharton.

Of Daughters.

The lady of Col. Howard, M. P.
The lady of Lieut. Col. Vavasour.
The lady of J. Blake, Esq. in Devonshire-place.
The lady of Maj. Gen. Crosbie.
At Exford, the lady of Dr. Badham.
Mrs. D. Walker, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.
In Wimpole-street, the lady of H. Beckford, Esq.

MARRIAGES.

J. Antrobus, Esq. of Cheam, Surrey, to Mrs. Bence.
W. Hunt, Esq. of the Western Heights, to Mrs. Tucker.
T. Custance, Esq. son of J. C. Esq. of Weston House, Norfolk, to the daughter of the late M. Bower, Esq.
The Rev. R. Hughes, Vicar of Westfield, Sussex, to Miss Porcous, of Hill, near Southampton.
The Rev. T. G. Tyndale, of Woburn, Bucks, to Miss Earle, of Swallowfield-place.
C. H. Hammersley, Esq. of Pall Mall, to Miss E. Thompson, of Waverley Hall.
The Rev. F. Graham, of Arthuret, Cumberland, to the eldest daughter of the late Dr. Paley.
At Cheltenham, Frederick Walley, Esq. to Miss Buxton.
At Dublin, Brig.-Gen. Brereton, commander of the Kildare District, to Miss M. Dexter, youngest daughter of J. Dexter, Esq.
F. E. March, Esq. of the Ordnance-office, to Miss Jordan, of Pearl-place.
J. Smith, Esq. son of the late Dr. H. Smith, of Trevor Park, to Miss J. H. Holmes, of Battersea.
Capt. Reade, of the 1st Guards, to Miss Hoskyns, daughter of the late Sir H. Hoskyns, Bart.
T. Brooks, Esq. of Great George-street, Westminster, to Mrs. West, relict of T. West, Esq. of Gay-street, Bath.
R. Roberts, Esq. of Rickmanworth, to the youngest daughter of the late James Hunt, Esq. of Union Hall, Middlesex.
Lieut. Col. Townsend, eldest son of G. Townsend, Esq. to Miss Scott, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Scott.
The Rev. H. Raikes, of Upper Grosvenor-street, to Miss Whittington, of Theberton Hall, Suffolk.
R. Clarke, Esq. of Hyde, in the Isle of Wight, to the youngest daughter of Sir J. Pinhorn, Southwark.
J. W. Morrison, Esq. of the Mint, to Miss J. Simpson, of Hemsworth, in Yorkshire.
The Rev. H. C. Crookshank, son of the Hon. Judge Crookshank, to the daughter of T. M. Jones, Esq. of Moneyglass, Ireland.
The Rev. C. A. North, third son of the Lord Bishop of Winchester, to Miss R. Jarvis, daughter of the late T. Jarvis, Esq. of Laverstoke House, Hants.
Lieut. Col. Barclay, of the 52d foot, to the second daughter of P. Colquhoun, Esq. of Westminster.
Capt. Gosselin, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Hadsley, eldest daughter of the late J. R. Hadsley, Esq. of Ware Priory, Herts.
The Hon. and Rev. E. Grey, brother to Earl Grey, and Rector of Peasemore, to Charlotte, second daughter of J. Croft, Esq. of Greenham Lodge, Berks.
Capt. W. Losack, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Gordon, only daughter of the late Geo. Gordon, Esq.
R. Rice, Esq. Barrister at Law, to Miss Bourke, daughter of E. Bourke, Esq.
The Rev. S. Hodson, Rector of Thrapston, Northamptonshire, to Mrs. Fenwick, of Bywell, in the county of Northumberland.
The Rev. T. Wyndham, of Hinton, Hants, to Anne, eldest daughter of W. Stubbs, Esq. of Stratford-upon-Avon.
Wm. Hayley, Esq. of Feltham, Sussex, to Mary, third daughter of J. Wellford, Esq. of Blackheath.
H. R. Jones, Esq. of Grathmill, Montgomeryshire, to the second daughter of the Rev. J. Jones, Rector of Bosherston and Johnston *cum* Stainton, in Pembrokeshire.
Capt. R. Jones, R.N. to Miss J. Prince, of New Bridge-street.
C. Cobb, Esq. to Miss Conway, of Bath.
J. Murray, Esq. Marine Surveyor to the Admiralty, to Miss Steele, of Alresford, Hants.

DEATHS.

Lieut. Gen. A. Ormsby.
At Winchendon Hill, Bucks, F. Rose, Esq.
The youngest daughter of the late Dr. Temple, of Northwood-place.
M. Houghton, Esq. of Weston Colville, Cambridgeshire.
J. Metge, Esq. late one of the Barons of the Irish Court of Exchequer.
At Enfield, R. Gough, Esq.
The Rev. G. Chandler, LL.D.
P. Barrett, Esq. Proprietor of Vauxhall Gardens.
S. Palmer, of Brentford End, Esq. aged 75.

Capt. Carruthers, Brigade Major to Gen. Crauford, lately returned from Spain.
At Exmouth, H. Cholmley, Esq. of Howsham, in the county of York.
Dr. J. Hemming, formerly physician to the Osculton Dispensary.
In Bruton-street, aged 85, the Earl of Orford.
In Cadogan-place, the Dowager Lady Ashburton.
Sir P. Manoux, Bart.
Dr. F. Lawrence, of Doctors Commons, M. P. for Peterborough.
In Edward-street, Portman-square, Lady S. Leith.
At Steyning Barracks, Capt. Armstrong, of the 1st battalion of the 5th regt.
At Alnwick, N. Davison, Esq. formerly his Majesty's Consul at Nice and Algiers.
At Ramsgate, the Earl of Dunmore.
At Gildford, in Surrey, Mr. Robert Harrison, an Alderman, and once Mayor of that Borough.
In Gower-street, Bedford-square, Mrs. E. Aickin, wife of F. Aickin, Esq. and mother to the Hon. Mrs. Fane, of Wimpole-street.
In Whitehall, aged 79, Mrs. Cornwall, relict of the Right Hon. C. W. Cornwall, Speaker of the House of Commons, and sister to the late Earl of Liverpool.
The lady of G. Sullivan, Esq. of Sandridge Lodge, Herts.
In Hereford, the Rev. T. Evans, one of the Prebendaries of that Cathedral, and Vicar of Yozor.
In Bedford-square, the lady of J. Godfrey, Esq.
Mrs. Latimer, wife of R. Latimer, Esq. of Camberwell Grove.
At Ripon, aged 87, S. Coates, Esq. senior Alderman and Father of that Corporation, and first partner in the Ripon and Nidderdale Bank, &c.
The Rev. Dr. Hand, one of the Prebendaries of Windsor.
Lady Dorothy Fitzwilliam, sister to Earl Fitzwilliam.
In Berner's-street, the lady of T. B. Plestow, Esq.
The lady of Capt. Rogers, of Antron Lodge, Cornwall.
At Bath, Mr. C. Fox, distinguished as an artist and for his knowledge of oriental literature.
Lady Lumm.
In Grosvenor-square, her Grace the Duchess of Bolton, relict of Harry, the sixth Duke of Bolton. She was in her 75th year.
In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Grant, third daughter of the late Viscount Folkestone, and aunt to the Earl of Radnor.
In Chapel-street, Park-lane, Mrs. Grant, sister to the Hon. P. Pusey.
At Brighton, Mrs. Soames, aunt of the Countess of Perceval.
At Brighton, W. Wade, Esq. Master of the Ceremonies there.
At Bicester, Oxfordshire, aged 62, Mr. T. Westcar, late an eminent farmer and grazier at Woolaston, in that county; and on the day preceding, suddenly, at Hill-house, near Souldern, in the same county, aged 52, Mr. T. Westcar, first cousin to the above.
At Grove, Blackheath, James Welch, Esq. in his 78th year.
Wm. Spurrier, Esq. of Poole, Dorsetshire, in his 77th year.
At Great Bradley, Suffolk, the Rev. Mr. Creek, who has been schoolmaster there 87 years, has been blind 20, and was in his 111th year.
At Barnstaple, Devonshire, R. Wrey, Esq. in his 89th year, brother of the late Sir B. Wrey, of Tavistock, Devon, and a Major-general in her Majesty the Queen of Portugal's service, and many years Governor of one of the Northern Provinces of that kindom. He was one of the last surviving field officers who served in the campaigns under Gen. Wolfe, in North America, and commanded the Louisburg grenadiers.
At Horsforth, near Leeds, Mary Airton, aged 105; and the same day, Sarah Dean, aged 102.
Mr. T. Holcroft, a well-known dramatic writer and novelist.

SMOLLETT'S STRAP!—*March* 19 was interred, in the burial-ground of St. Margaret's-in-the-Fields, the remains of Hugh Hewson, who died at an advanced age of 85. The deceased was a man of no mean celebrity, though no funeral escutcheons adorned his hearse, or heir expectant graced his obsequies. He was no less a personage than the identical *Hugh Strap*, whom Dr. Smollett has rendered so conspicuously interesting in his "Life and Adventures of Roderick Random," and for upwards of 40 years had kept a hairdresser's shop in the above parish. The deceased was a very intelligent man, and took delight in recounting the adventures of his early life. He spoke with pleasure of the time he passed in the service of the doctor, and it was his pride, as well as boast, to say that he had been educated at the same seminary with so learned and distinguished a character. His shop was hung round with Latin quotations, and he would frequently point out to his customers and acquaintances the several scenes in Roderick Random, pertaining to himself, which had their foundation, not in the doctor's inventive fancy, but in truth and reality. The meeting in a barber's shop at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the subsequent mistake at the inn, their arrival together in London, and the assistance they experienced from Strap's friend, were all of that description. We understand the deceased has left behind him an interlined copy of Roderick Random, pointing out these facts, shewing how far they were indebted to the genius of the doctor, and to what extent they were bottomed in reality. The deceased could never succeed in gaining more than a respectable subsistence by his trade, but he possessed an independence of mind superior to his humble condition. Of late years he was employed as keeper of the promenade in Villier's Walk, Adelphi, and was much noticed and respected by the inhabitants who frequented that place.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

Jan. 21. The following gentlemen have been admitted to degrees, viz.—*Masters of Arts*, Rev. John C. Clack, B. A. of St. John's; Rev. T. Davies, B. A. of Merton col.—*Bachelors of Arts*, Mr. A. Dawson, of Brasenose; Mr. A. T. Gilbert, of Brasenose; Mr. W. Stewart, of Brasenose; Mr. J. N. Shipton, of Balliol; Mr. E. J. Townshend, of Merton col.

Feb. 1. The following gentlemen were admitted *Masters of Arts*, Rev. G. Rashleigh, of Oriel col.; Rev. E. Durell, of Pembroke col.; Rev. W. Dowells, of Wadham col.; Mr. B. Dent, of Worcester col.; Rev. J. Harward, of Trinity coll.; Mr. R. Elsdale, of Corpus Christi col.—*Bachelors of Arts*, Mr. G. W. Newton, of Brasenose col.; Mr. J. G. M'Caul, of Balliol col.

The Rev. E. B. James, M.A., is appointed chaplain of Magdalen col. in this university.

—— 10. Rev. Wm. Buckland, of Corpus Christi col. M.A. admitted Fel. of that society.

—— 18. Admitted *Masters of Arts*, Rev. B. Cheese, B.A. of Balliol col.; Rev. H. Baylie, B.A. of Christ church.——*Bachelors of Arts*, Messrs. Smyth, Cleaver, Brickdale, Green, Onslow, Paterson, Hunt, Falkiner, Cole, Brent, Whitmore, and T. Hinde, all of Christ church; Messrs. Michell and M. De Courcy, Exeter col.; Mr. Gill, of Queen's col.; H. Cresswell, of Wadham col.; Messrs. Davis, Lewis, and Powell, of Jesus col.; T. W. L. Farrer, and Hassal, of Brasenose col.; Littlehales, of New col.; Montgomery, of Worcester col.; Doveton and Leeves, of Corpus Christi col.; Twyford, of Trinity; Blake and M'Caul, of Balliol; and W. Slatter, of Merton col.

Feb. 21. Admitted *Master of Arts*, Rev. W. J. Haswell, B.A. of Corpus Christi col.—*Bachelor of Arts*, Mr. E. Vincent and Mr. John Jope, of Exeter col.

March 8. Admitted *Doctor in Divinity*, Rev. F. Mead, B.D. of Magdalen col.—*Bachelor in Divinity*, Rev. M. H. Matthews, M.A. and Student in Divinity, of Magdalen col.—*Masters of Arts*, Rev. R. Finch, B.A. of Balliol col.

—— 15. Admitted *Doctor in Divinity*, Rev. W. Alcock, of Magdalen col.—*Masters of Arts*, Rev. C. D. Willaume, of Oriel coll.; Rev. M. D. Taylor, of Brasenose col.; and Rev. F. Woodcock, of Worcester col.

Cambridge.

Jan. 21. The subjects for Sir Wm. Browne's prize medals for the present year, are,

For the Greek Ode.... *Desiderium Personi.*
Latin Ode.... *Lusitania liberata.*
Greek Epigram Αρχη ημισυ παντος.
Latin Epigram *Stremua inertia.*

March 1. Rev. G. Varenne, of Bene't col. Rector of Westley and Vicar of Elm cum Emneth, admitted D.D.

J. G. D. Thring, Esq. of St. John's col. Bachelor in Civil Law; and W. J. H. B. Folkes, Esq. of Jesus col. B.A.

In the Easter Term the Margaret Professor will commence a Course of Lectures, containing *A description and systematic arrangement of the several branches of Divinity, accompanied with an account, both of the principal authors, and of the progress which has been made at different periods in Theological Learning.*—They will be given at one o'clock; and to prevent all interference with the lectures of other Professors, they will be given only on Saturdays. They will be delivered gratis, and all members of the university will be admitted.

The subjects for the members' prizes for this year, are, For the *Senior Bachelors*, "*Quænam præcipuè valeant ad Imperium stabiliendum?*" For the *Middle Bachelors*, "*Anne historia vera (ex. gr. Sidnæi, a Zouch scripta atque nuper edita) plus valeat quam fabulosa (ex. gr. Grandisoni à Richardsono conficto) ad hominum mores bene formandos.*

The Chancellor's two gold medals, value fifteen guineas each, given annually for the encouragement of Classical Learning, are this year adjudged to Mr. Alderson and Mr. Standly, the first and second Wranglers, both of Caius col.

The Rev. S. Vince, M.A. Plumian Professor of Astronomy, Camb., has been collated, by the Bishop of Lincoln, to the Archdeaconry of Bedford, vacated by the death of the Rev. Dr. Shepherd.

The Rev. H. Price, M.A. Fel. of Queen's col., Camb., is presented, by the President and Fellows of that society, to the valuable rectory of Newton Tony, near Salisbury, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Ekins.

The Rev. T. Webster, M.A. Fel. of Queen's col., Camb., is also presented by the same President and Fellows to the vicarage of Hogginton, alias Oakington, Camb, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. John Hunt.

The Rev. W. Cooper, B.D. Fel. and Tutor of St. John's col., Camb., has been empowered by a dispensation, to hold the rectory of West Rasen, by admission on his own petition, with the valuable united rectory of Wadingham St. Mary's and St. Peter's with Snitterby annexed, in Lincolnshire.

The Rev. Mr. Spragg, B.A. of Queen's col., Camb, was elected a Fel. of that society.

The Rev. W. G. Cautley, B.A. of Pembroke hall, Camb., was elected a junior Fel. of Clare hall.

A fire broke out in Christ Church college, Oxf., on Friday night, March 10.—At about half past eleven, Mr. Brown (a student) on entering his apartments in the Great Quadrangle, found them completely enveloped in one blaze of fire, which is supposed to have been occasioned by some sparks communicating to a beam which ran across the chimney. The alarm was immediately given, and in the course of an hour most of the engines in Oxford were assembled. The conflagration was very alarming, resisting for a long time the united efforts of the engines of Christ Church, and of the city, consuming, in a few hours, the greater part of the south-east angle, and threatening with destruction the most magnificent room of the kind in England; most fortunately the night was calm, and there was a plentiful supply of water, otherwise it would have been impossible to have preserved the hall.—The principal sufferer is Dr. White, Canon of Christ Church, and Hebrew Professor, the whole of whose furniture and library (including several valuable oriental manuscripts) were consumed. The other apartments destroyed were those of the Rev. Mr. Smith, Messrs. Brown, Meyler, Keogh, and Jas. Rose; those of Lord Apsley, Messrs. Finch, Buxton, and Cleaver, are partially burnt.—The estimate of the loss is £12,000.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, March 20, 1809.

Our cotton market has been rather dull for some days, partly owing to the large quantity of the article lately arrived at Liverpool, from America, by ships which broke the embargo laid on in that country. At the East India Company's sale on Thursday the 9th inst. consisting of 3996 bales of cotton, Surats of clean goods staple, sold from 18d to 20¼d per lb. and a finer sort, sold at 23d. to 23¼d. The markets of Manchester and Liverpool for cotton have also been rather flat for some days past, large quantities being on hand. Raw sugars have been dull; but fine coffee is in demand, and brings good prices. Old Jamaica rum is advanced in price, and scarce in the market. Rags for paper makers' use sell as high as 77s to 78s, per cwt. and the want of Italian rags in the market has caused the prices of all sorts of paper to advance considerably, an event very unfavourable to those concerned in the publishing and printing of books, &c. The peace with Turkey, concluded on the 5th January last will prove of the highest importance to our mercantile men, as a considerable quantity of our manufactures will be exported thither, and our importations thence of cottons called *Smyrnas* and *Salonicas*, for making the coarser kind of callicoes, will come into our market on reasonable terms, compared with the present high prices of these articles. We have the pleasure to state, that all kinds of Russian articles have lowered in price in our market, as well as in our outports; the monopolizers dreading that the late messengers from the northern powers had come with some sort of pacific overtures to this country, have thought fit to offer for public sale at reduced prices, the goods which they have had locked up in the docks for several months past.

The substance of the clauses of the bill to prohibit the distillation of spirits from corn or grain in Great Britain, and to suspend the importation of British or Irish made spirits into Great Britain or Ireland for a time to be limited, are, viz.

"Distillation of spirits from grain in Great Britain is prohibited; his majesty may permit, by proclamation, the distillation of spirits from grain (except wheat), or continue the prohibition further.—A penalty is imposed, for using grain for distillation pending the prohibition.—Distillers taking into their custody, during the prohibition, grain which shall have been ground, shall be subject to a penalty.—Exceptions are granted to distillers who are millers.—During the prohibition, no Irish made spirits to be imported into Great Britain, nor *vice versa*.—All such spirits, so imported, with the casks, boats, ships, &c. shall be liable to seizure."—Last clause imposes penalties.

The East India Company's agent at Constantinople has informed them, by a messenger who arrived at Leadenhall Street, some days ago, that the communication *overland* with India was open, and that proper arrangements had been made at the different stations for expediting the couriers. This in time of war will be of the first consequence to the Company, as thereby their correspondence will be not only more secure, but more expeditious than it has been for a considerable time past.

Several vessels have lately arrived from South America; the accounts they bring, is that our speculators have glutted the market with inferior sorts of our manufactures, instead of which, we some months ago recommended them to send nothing, but the very best quality of goods, to Rio de Janeiro particularly. Several of the ships arrived, have not full cargoes on board, and cottons have advanced there, in consequence of the high quotation of prices of the articles sent out hence. Our commerce with Portugal is likely to be suspended for some time, as the last accounts from Lisbon state, that our merchants residing there had every thing ready to embark for this country, on the enemy's approach.

Bankrupts and Certificates, between February 21 *and March* 14, 1809, *with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Lancaster, B. of Scarborough, Yorkshire, ship-owner.

BANKRUPTS.

FEB. 21.—Bailey, S. and T. of Hanwell Heath, Middlesex, chandlers. *Att.* Benton, Union Street, Southwark.

Clarke, A. of Newport, Isle of Wight, tanner. *Att.* Gatty and Haddan, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street.

Cowsill, W. of Manchester, stone-mason. *Att.* Milne and Parry, Temple.

Gregory, J. of Haverhill, Suffolk, baker. *Att.* Cutting, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn.

Hodsoll, A. of Sheerness, linen-draper. *Att.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday Street, Cheapside.

Hodson, W. late of Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Cooper and Low, Southampton Buildings.

Ingham, J. of Great Lever, Lancaster, innkeeper. *Att.* Cooper and Low, Southampton Buildings.

Lord, H. of Manchester, dealer in cotton twist. *Att.* Milne and Parry, Temple.

Mawdsley, J. of Ormskirk, Lancaster, joiner. *Att.* Blackstock, St. Winifred's Court, Poultry.

Rice, T. of Stroud, Gloucester, clothier. *Att.* Constable, Symond's Inn.

25.—Ball, J. New Sarum, Wilts, victualler. *Att.* Amors and Nichols, Southampton.

Brooks, J. John Street, West Smithfield, hardwareman. *Att.* Batye, Chancery Lane.

Clancy, J. Tottenham Court Road, provision merchant. *Att.* Shearman, Hart Street, Bloomsbury.

Cooper, D. Stockport, Chester, hat manufacturer. *Att.* Baxters and Martin, Furnival's Inn.

Garner, J. Thetford, Norfolk, hatter. *Att.* Basefield, Bouverie Street.

Gilpin, J. East Teignmouth, Devon, victualler. *Att.* Boutflower, Devonshire Street.

Halloway, E. Broadfield, Stourport, boat builder. *Att.* Bigg, Hatton Garden.

Hatton, T. Colford, Gloucester, draper. *Att.* James, Colford.

Hood, L. Longsight, near Manchester, cotton manufacturer. *Att.* Partington.

Jackson, J. Leicester, hosier. *Att.* Ironbridge, Leicester.

Jackson, J. Farnham, surgeon. *Att.* Pellat, Ironmonger's Hall.

Mack, F. Plymouth, linen-draper. *Att.* Adams, Old Jewry.

Milburn, W. Clifton, York, tanner. *Att.* Hadington and Hall, Temple.

Palmer, E. Old Jewry, paper hanger. *Att.* Benbow and Hope, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

Pantin, J. Christchurch, Surrey, bricklayer. *Att.* Weston, Fenchurch Street.

Roll, E. Red Lion Street, Spitalfields, baker. *Att.* A. and C. Bond, East-India Chambers.
Snell, J. and Finkman, J. Plymouth Dock, Ironmongers. *Att.* Bleasdale, Alexander, and Home, New Inn.
Turnbull, W. Oxford Street, music-seller. *Att.* Wood, Richmond Buildings, Soho.
Valyer, T. Falmouth, butcher. *Att.* Shephard and Adlington, Bedford Row.
Vine, C. Westbury, Wilts, tallowchandler. *Att.* Williams, Red Lion Square.
Warrington, J. Newcastle, Stafford, butcher. *Att.* Baddeley, Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
28.——Atkinson, S. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, insurance-broker. *Att.* Atkinson, Chancery Lane.
Dempsey, W. and Acraman, J. Bristol, tailors. *Att.* Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn.
Grew, G. Waltham Cross, Hertford, tailor. *Att.* Thomas, Fen Court, Fenchurch Street.
Harwood, W. Tiverton, Devon, blacksmith. *Att.* Blake and Son, Cook's Court, Carey Street.
Knott, R. Wymondham, Norfolk, shopkeeper. *Att.* Presland, Brunswick Square.
Smith, W. of Portsea, Hants, linen-draper. *Att.* Gregson and Dixon, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street.
Southerton, F. Tiverton, Devon, dealer. *Att.* Fairbank, Ely Place, Holborn.
Todhunter, J. Preston, Lancashire, woollen-draper. *Att.* Barretts, Gray's Inn.
Whittle, S. jun. Shifnall, Salop, grocer. *Att.* Corser, Wolverhampton.
MARCH 4.——Bayley, W. Burnham, Essex, boat builder. *Att.* Mawley, Dorset Street, Salisbury Square.
Bird, W. late of Stone, Staffordshire, and Broadfield, E. H. of Stourport, Worcestershire, boat-builders.
Butcher, W. Chicksand Street, Mile End, New Town, builder. *Att.* Burr, John Street, Crutched Friars.
Cotton, J. Coventry, builder. *Att.* Inge and Carter, Coventry.
Dalton, T. Mitcham, Surrey, shopkeeper. *Att.* Fisher, Bell Square, Foster Lane, Cheapside.
George, J. Carburton Street, Fitzroy Square, horse-dealer. *Att.* Ellis, James Street, Buckingham-gate.
Gibson, R. H. Windsor Place, City Road, and Wolf, B. now at Gibraltar, jewellers. *Att.* Coote, Austin Friars.
Hatty, L. of Watford, Herts, silk throwster. *Att.* Fairlie, New Square.
Holt, J. Salford, Lancashire, dyer.
Jennings, J. Wendlebury, Oxfordshire, brewer. *Att.* Walford, Bicester.
Jones, T. Liverpool, builder. *Att.* Shephard and Adlington, Bedford Row.
Layton, J. Exeter, linen-draper. *Att.* Bennet, Dean's Court, Doctor's Commons.
Newport, B. Gill Street, Limehouse, carpenter. *Att.* Fitzgerald, Leman Street, Goodman's Fields.
Roe, T. Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, druggist. *Att.* Anstie, King's Bench Walk, Temple.
Rothery, T. Leeds, woolstapler. *Att.* Lambert, Hatton Garden.
Taylor, G. Bristol, merchant. *Att.* Franks, Hart Street, Bloomsbury.
Williams, J. Fenchurch Street, cheesemonger. *Att.* Scott, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.
Wood, D. Bloxwick, Walsall, Staffordshire, awl-blade-maker. *Att.* Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury Square.
7.——Bayner, E. and Medley, J. Newport, Southampton, corn-dealers. *Att.* Worsley, Newport.
Burt, W. late of Colyton, Devon, money-scrivener. *Att.* Warry, New Inn.
Crane, T. Preston, Lancashire, ironmonger. *Att.* Avison, Hanover Street, Liverpool.
Heslop, W. Long Acre, man's mercer. *Att.* Sweet, Furnival's Inn Court.
M'Bride, A. Liverpool, perfumer. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Manning, J. late of Bristol, grocer. *Att.* Franks, Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square.
Matthews, M. Bath, grocer. *Att.* Edmunds, Exchequer-Office, Lincoln's Inn.
Rees, H. Neath, Glamorgan, mercer. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.
Schaffer, J. London Road, Surrey, floor-cloth manufacturer. *Att.* Godmond, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars.
Scott, J. late of Gumecester, Huntingdon, blacksmith. *Att.* Maule and Sweeting, Huntingdon.
11.——Brace, J. Butt Lane, Deptford, dealer. *Att.* Searle, Child's Place, Temple Bar.
Bradley, E. the elder, Bromley, Middlesex, baker. *Att.* Neele and Fladgate, Norfolk Street
Breakspear, J. Oxford Street, silversmith. *Att.* Batchelor and Potts, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street.
Bromley, W. G. and Smith, R. Bishopgate Street, auctioneers. *Att.* G. Adams, Old Jewry.
Charles, J. Teagrave, Monmouthshire, timber-dealer. *Att.* Williams, Red Lion Square.
Dobson, P. Claughton, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, *Att.* Barretts, Holborn Court, Gray's Inn.
Finch, J. C. Russell Court, Drury Lane, victualler. *Att.* Bower, Clifford's Inn.
Firmin, P. Dedham, Essex, money-scrivener. *Att.* Woodgate, Golden Square.
Forster, R. High Street, Bloomsbury, cheesemonger. *Att.* Wilde, Warwick Square, Newgate Street.
Gurney, J. Acre Lane, Brixton Causeway, Surrey, carpenter. *Att.* Godmond, New Bridge Street.
Hilliar, H. late of the Haymarket, Westminster, umbrella maker. *Att.* Bugby, Symond's Inn.
Jones, J. Gloucester, cider-merchant. *Att.* Jenkins and Co. New Inn.
Lyon, W. Denzell Street, Clare Market, glass-merchant. *Att.* Henson, Dorset Street, Salisbury Square.
Martin, T. Birmingham, cordwainer. *Att.* Baxters and Martin, Furnival's Inn.
Mills, H. Gainsborough, Yorkshire, miller. *Att.* Willis, Warnford Court, Throgmorton Street.
Polack, B. Sheffield, watch-maker. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.
Samuel, R. High Street, St. Giles's, linen draper. *Att.* Frowd and Blanford, Temple.
Tomlins, J. Bristol, grocer. *Att.* Broome and Pinniger, Gray's Inn Square.
14.——Baxter, J. Sheffield, edge-tool manufacturer. *Att.* Wilson, Greville Street, Hatton Garden.
Bowers, J. Manchester, innkeeper. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor Street.
Hunt, S. J. Norwich, duffield-manufacturer. *Att.* Saggart, Great St. Helens.
Marks, H. High Street, St. Giles's, salesman. *Att.* Isaacs, Mitre Court, Aldgate.
Noton, G. Derby, shopkeeper. *Att.* Hall, Salter's Hall.
Rusby, J. New Mills, Derby, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor Street.
Wynn, W. Merthyr Tydvill, Glamorganshire, vintner. *Att.* Williams, Red Lion Square.

CERTIFICATES.

Atkinson, W. Manchester, shoe-dealer.
Barnes, R. Manchester, victualler.
Bates, S. Brereton, Stafford, grocer.
Baumer, G. late of Cambridge-Heath, stockbroker.
Bean, J. Leeds, cotton-manufacturer.
Bell, J. Liverpool, master-mariner.
Beswick, G. Portsmouth, tavern-keeper.
Bissix, W. and C. Bristol, vinegar-makers.
Bissix, W. Sloper, R. and Bissix, C. Bristol, vinegar-makers.
Blannin, N. Westbury-upon-Trim, Gloucestershire, timber-merchant.
Boucher, W. Birmingham, toymaker.
Brading, J. Newport, Isle of Wight, carpenter.
Brindle, R. late of Leyland, Lancaster, bleacher.
Brown, W. King Street, Bloomsbury, grocer.
Burnes, G. Liverpool, tailor.
Chew, E. Charlotte Street, Whitechapel, money-scrivener.
Clarke, W. late of Wapping High Street, butcher.
Edwards, W. Broad Street, Bristol, cordwainer.
Elliott, T. Bedford Street, Covent Garden, tailor.
Evans, C. Nantwich, Chester, shoemaker.
Fields, E. and Robinson W. Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, linen-drapers.
Finningley, J. Sculcoates, cooper.
Hansip, W. Stradbrook, Suffolk, tanner.
Harrison, J. P. Saint Bees, Cumberland, cotton-manufacturer.
Heath, W. Chippenham, Wilts, clothier.
Heeley, D. Birmingham, tailor.
Hunt, J. Liverpool, haberdasher.
Hunt, S. Crondall, Southampton, tanner.
Laing, G. late of the City of London, merchant.
Lomas, J. sen. Lomas, J. jun. and Lomas, J. Leicester woolstaplers.
Meeker, W. P. Basinghall Street, merchant.
Mercer, H. and Forshaw, J. Liverpool, merchants.
Morley, W. Drury Lane, warehouseman.
Nield, J. Manchester, grocer.
Normand, P. le, and Dormant, M. H. Kent Road, Surrey, soap-manufacturers.
Orchard, G. Copenhagen House, Islington, victualler.
Pimblott, J. of Macclesfield, Chester, grocer.
Popplewell, J. and Jepson, J. Lawrence Poultney Lane, broker.
Rand, J. Deptford, brewer.
Renton, J. Gloucester Terrace, Stepney, mariner.
Salisbury, J. Manchester, cotton-spinner.
Smithson, R. Kingston upon Hull, innkeeper.
Stockwell, G. Sheerness, boatbuilder.
Thompson, J. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer.
Tomlinson, W. Toxeth Park, near Liverpool, merchant.
Topp, S. Chadderton, Lancaster, manufacturer.
Walford, M. Old Street, St. Luke's, soap-boiler.
White, T. Strood, Rochester, coal-merchant.
Williams, L. late of Nicholas Lane, merchant.
Wrigley, J. Pitt Street, Blackfriars' Road, hat-manufacturer.

Prices Current, March 20th 1809. | BREAD. FLOUR. WHEAT. LEATHER.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

MEAT.*

	Beef. s.	d.	Mutton. s.	d.	Veal. s.	d.	Pork. s.	d.	Lamb. s.	d.
Feb. 18	5	4	5	8	7	0	6	6	0	0
25	5	8	5	10	7	6	6	6	0	0
Mar. 4	5	8	6	0	7	4	6	6	0	0
11	5	8	6	0	7	4	6	6	0	0

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Feb. 18	4	8	6	4	8	0	6	8	0	0
25	5	0	5	4	7	4	7	0	0	0
Mar. 4	5	0	5	8	7	0	7	9	0	0
11	5	8	6	6	7	0	6	10	0	0

	St. James's.* Hay. £.	s.	d.	Straw. £.	s.	d.	Whitechapel.* Hay. £.	s.	Straw. £.	s.	d.
Feb. 18	6	10	0	1	19	0	6	8	2	0	0
25	6	10	0	2	0	0	6	12	2	0	0
Mar. 4	6	15	0	2	8	0	6	8	2	2	0
11	6	10	0	2	8	0	6	12	2	3	0

LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb.	24d.	Flat Ordinary	— 17
Dressing Hides	20	Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen	— 32
Crop Hides for cut.	22	Ditto, 50 to 70	39

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lbs.

Soap, yellow, 116s.; mottled, 126s.; curd, 130.

Candles, per dozen, 16s. 0d.; moulds, 17s. 0d.

WHEAT.

Feb. 18	4,279	quarters.	Average		93s.	10d.
25	3,653	—	—	—	94	0½
Mar. 4	4,584	—	—	—	92	0½
11	4,128	—	—	—	93	7

FLOUR.

Feb. 25	17,268	sacks.	Average	84s.	4d.
Mar. 4	15,606	—	—	86	6½
11	9,748	—	—	88	3½

BREAD.

	Peck Loaf. s.	d.	Half Peck. s.	d.	Quartern. s.	d.
Feb. 18	4	11d.	2	5½d.	1	2½d.
25	4	11	2	5½	1	2½
Mar. 4	5	1	2	6½	1	3½
11	5	1	2	6½	1	3½

* The highest price of the market.

COALS.

	Sunderland.			Newcastle.		
Feb. 18	53s.	0d. to 60s.	0d.	54s.	0d. to 61s.	0d.
25	56	9	60 0	56	0	60 0
Mar. 4	48	6	51 6	50	0	58 6
11	50	3	52 6	49	6	58 0

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Feb.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon. 1 o'clock.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom.	
21	39	42	36	30,05	47	Fair
22	33	43	41	,26	42	Fair
23	45	52	40	,12	45	Fair
24	42	47	41	,30	31	Fair
25	40	47	42	,26	35	Fair
26	33	47	43	,42	35	Fair
27	40	51	40	,35	37	Fair
28	33	53	46	,30	36	Fair
Mar.						
1	46	47	40	,25	0	Rain
2	40	45	34	,40	25	Cloudy
3	33	44	42	,33	37	Fair
4	41	43	40	,16	20	Showery
5	39	42	35	,18	7	Small rain
6	33	39	33	,29	9	Cloudy
7	33	39	35	,38	5	Cloudy
8	35	43	39	,47	15	Fair
9	33	54	50	,25	29	Cloudy
10	42	48	36	,24	30	Fair
11	33	45	40	,19	33	Fair
12	40	48	36	,09	57	Fair
13	33	45	35	,20	51	Fair
14	41	45	36	,26	35	Fair
15	36	44	41	,40	35	Fair
16	37	51	45	,17	41	Cloudy
17	42	53	42	,18	35	Cloudy
18	39	53	41	,05	39	Fair
19	40	51	44	29,99	32	Cloudy
20	41	49	41	30,00	30	Cloudy

Prices Current, March 20th 1809.

American pot-ash per cwt.	£3	18	0	to	4	4	0	Ditto white———	50	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto pearl.....	3	18	0		4	4	0	Logwood chips —— ton	14	15	0		15	5	0
Barilla	3	2	0		3	10	0	Madder, Dutch crop—cwt.	6	16	0		7	10	0
Brandy, Coniac .... gal.	1	2	6		1	3	0	Mahogany———— ft.	0	1	2		0	2	4
Camphire, refined....lb.	0	7	2		0	7	6	Oil, Lucca,—25 gal. jar	30	0	0		35	0	0
Ditto unrefined..cwt.	28	0	0		31	0	0	Ditto spermaceti—ton	96	0	0		0	0	0
Cochineal, garbled ..lb.	1	8	6		1	15	0	Ditto whale ————	none						
Ditto East-India.....	0	4	0		0	5	3	Ditto Florence, ½ chest	4	4	0		4	10	0
Coffee, fine..... cwt.	6	1	0		6	15	0	Pitch, Stockholm,—cwt.	0	14	0		0	15	0
Ditto ordinary	3	18	0		4	16	0	Raisins, bloom ——cwt.	4	0	0		7	0	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	2	7		0	2	9	Rice, Carolina.....	2	16	0		3	1	0
Ditto Jamaica ..	0	2	2		0	2	4	Rum, Jamaica ——gal.	0	5	4		0	6	6
Ditto Smyrna...	0	1	9		0	1	10	Ditto Leeward Islands	0	4	2		0	4	9
Ditto East-India	0	1	6		0	1	11	Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	3	18	6		3	19	6
Currants, Zant .... cwt.	4	8	0		4	14	0	Silk, thrown, Italian—lb.	2	19	0		3	15	0
Elephants' Teeth	24	0	0		32	0	0	Silk, raw, Ditto ——	1	7	0		2	3	6
———— Scrivelloes	14	0	0		20	0	0	Tallow, English ——cwt.	0	0	0		0	0	0
Flax, Riga.....ton	140	0	0		141	0	0	Ditto Russia, white	5	5	0		0	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	138	0	0		140	0	0	Ditto———, yellow	5	8	0		5	10	0
Galls, Turkey .... cwt.	6	17	6		7	1	0	Tar, Stockholm ——bar.	2	15	0		0	0	0
Geneva, Hollands.. gal.	1	2	6		1	3	0	Tin in blocks ———cwt.	6	3	0		0	0	0
Ditto English	0	15	0		0	15	3	Tobacco, Maryl. ——lb.	0	0	10		0	1	6
Gum Arabic, Turkey,cwt.	9	0	0		11	11	0	Ditto Virginia ———	0	1	6		0	2	0
Hemp, Riga.....ton	125	0	0		0	0	0	Wax, Guinea ———cwt.	10	15	0		13	10	0
Ditto Petersburgh	125	0	0		0	0	0	Whale-fins (Greenland) ton	38	0	0		39	0	0
Hops	3	0	0		5	10	0	Wine, Red port —pipe	90	0	0		100	0	0
Indigo, Caracca .... lb.	0	5	3		0	11	3	Ditto Lisbon ———	87	0	0		90	0	0
Ditto East-India	0	3	3		0	10	6	Ditto Madeira ———	85	0	0		120	0	0
Iron, British, bars, ton	18	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Vidonia ———	75	0	0		78	0	0
Ditto Swedish.....	27	10	0		31	0	0	Ditto Calcavella ——	88	0	0		90	0	0
Ditto Norway	23	0	0		27	0	0	Ditto Sherry — butt	92	0	0		100	0	0
Lead in pigs———fod.	43	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Mountain ——	75	0	0		80	0	0
Ditto red——— ton	44	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Claret——hogs.	70	0	0		90	0	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us. 33-0——Ditto at sight, 32-5——Rotterdam, 10-4——Hamburgh, 31-0——Altona, 31-1——Paris, 1 day's date 20-19——Ditto, 2 us. 21-3——Madrid, in paper — ——Ditto, eff. 44——Cadiz, in paper 39¼——Cadiz, eff. — ——Bilboa, 41——Palermo, per oz. 92——Leghorn, 57——Genoa, — ——Venice, eff. 52——Naples, 42——Lisbon, 60——Oporto, 62——Dublin, per cent. 8½——Cork, do. 9¾——Agio B. of Holland, 5½ per cent.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 21st FEBRUARY, to 20th MARCH, 1809. VAN SOMMER and SONS, 36, Clements Lane.

N.B. In the 3 per ct. consols the *highest* and *lowest* price of each day is given; in the other stocks the *highest* only.

1809	Bank stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. 1760	Cons. 1780	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea stock.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	Exchequ. Bills 3 1-9 d.	Lottery Tickets £ s. d.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 p. Cent.
Feb. 21	246	68¼	67½	83½	84	99	18¼	1¼p	66¾	—	184½	9 10p	—	—	—	9 13 p	21 19 0	67¼	—	97½
22	—	68⅛	67⅝	84	84	99⅛	18⅜	1¼p	—	—	184	9 10p	—	—	—	9 12 p	ditto	67⅜	—	—
23	247½	67⅞	67½	83⅝	83⅝	98⅞	18⅜	—	—	—	183½	9 10p	—	—	—	8 12 p	ditto	67⅜	—	97⅝
25	—	67⅞	67½	83⅝	83⅝	98⅞	18⅜	1¼p	—	—	—	10 11p	—	—	—	9 12 p	ditto	67⅜	—	—
27	246½	67⅞	67½	83⅝	83⅝	98⅞	18⅜	1¼p	—	—	—	10 11p	—	—	—	10 13 p	ditto	67⅜	—	—
28	246	68⅛	67⅝	84⅛	84⅛	99⅛	18⅜	1¼p	—	—	184	10 11p	—	—	—	9 12 p	ditto	68¼	—	97½
Mar. 1	246	68¼	67½	83⅝	84⅛	99	18⅜	1¼p	67	7⅞	184	11 12p	—	—	—	9 11 p	ditto	68¼	—	—
2	—	68	67⅜	83⅜	83⅜	98⅞	18⅜	1¼p	—	7⅞	183½	10 12p	—	—	—	9 10 p	ditto	67⅞	—	—
3	246	68	67⅜	83⅜	83⅜	98⅞	18⅜	1¼p	—	7⅞	—	10 11p	—	—	—	9 13 p	ditto	67⅞	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 12p	—	—	—	10 13 p	ditto	67⅞	—	—
6	—	—	57½	—	—	98⅞	18⅜	1p	67⅛	—	—	11 12p	—	—	—	10 13 p	ditto	67⅞	—	—
7	—	—	66	—	—	98⅞	18⅜	—	—	—	—	12 13p	—	—	—	12 19 p	ditto	68¼	—	—
8	—	—	67½	—	—	98⅞	—	1¼p	67⅛	—	—	12 13p	73¼	—	—	10 18 p	ditto	68⅛	—	—
9	—	—	67½	—	—	98⅞	—	—	—	—	—	12 13p	—	—	—	10 17 p	ditto	68⅛	—	97½
10	—	—	67⅝	—	—	98	—	—	67⅞	—	—	12 13p	—	—	—	10 14 p	ditto	67⅞	—	—
11	—	—	67⅝	—	—	97⅞	—	—	—	—	—	12 13p	—	—	—	10 13 p	ditto	68⅛	—	—
13	—	—	67⅝	—	—	97⅞	—	—	—	—	—	12 13p	—	—	—	10 14 p	ditto	68	—	—
14	—	—	67⅝	—	—	97⅞	—	—	—	—	—	12 13p	—	—	—	10 11 p	ditto	67⅞	—	—
15	—	—	67⅝	—	—	97⅞	—	—	67⅝	—	—	12 13p	—	—	—	10 11 p	ditto	68⅛	—	—
16	247	—	67⅝	—	—	97⅞	—	—	—	7⅞	—	12 13p	—	—	—	10 12 p	ditto	68⅛	—	—
17	—	—	67⅝	—	—	97⅞	—	—	67⅝	7⅞	—	12 13p	—	—	—	8 10 p	ditto	67⅞	—	—
18	—	—	67⅝	—	—	97⅞	—	—	—	7⅞	—	10 11p	—	—	—	9 8 p	ditto	67⅞	—	—
20	—	—	67⅝	—	—	98	—	—	66¾	7⅞	—	8 9p	—	—	—	8 6 p	ditto	67⅞	—	—
										7¼	—	8 7p	—	—	—	7 9 p	ditto	67⅞	—	—
										—	—	8 7½	—	—	—	7 9 p	ditto	67⅞	—	—

London Premiums of Insurance, March 20th, 1809.

At 1½ gs. To Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.
At 2 gs. Ports of Scotland, Wewmouth, Dartmouth, Plymouth.
At 3 gs. Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, Chester, &c.—*From* Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford.—Bengal, Madras, or China.
At 4 gs. St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope, Dublin, Cork, &c. to London, *Comp. ships*), return £2.—*From* Poole, &c. to Newfoundland, to U. S. of America, *American ships.*
At 5 gs. To Madeira to U. S. of America
At 6 gs. Gibraltar, Madeira, return £3.
At 8 gs. Newfoundland, Labradore, &c.—Jamaica, or Leeward Islands—Brazil, So. America, return £4.
At 10 gs. Senegambia—U. S. of America, (*Brit. ships*), return £5.—Jamaica to U. S. America.
At 12 gs. To Musquito shore, Honduras, &c. return £6.—To East Indies, out and home.—East Indies to London.—Windward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of America, Quebec, Montreal, &c.
At 20 gs. Southern Whale-fishery.
At 25 gs. Newfoundland, Jamaica, and Leeward Islands.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, &c. in March, 1809, *at the Office of Mr. Scott,* 28, *New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.*

The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, £700, dividing £40 nett per annum —River Trent, £65 dividing £7 per cent.—Monmouth, £106.—Kennet and Avon, £23.—Wilts and Berks, £27.—Ashby, £19.—Thames and Medway, £77.—West India Dock Stock, £174 to 173.—East India Dock, £126.—London Dock, £117. 10 to £118.—Commercial Road £115 per cent.—East London Water Works, £43 prem.—West Middlesex ditto, £9. 9 to £10. 10 prem.